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## THE ARMY.

SOME of our troops on the Plains have suffered greatly from the severe winter weather which has come upon them unawares. A despatch from Fort Shaw, by way of Helena, M. T., November 25, reports that two companies of the Seventh Infantry, Major Freeman commanding, while returning from Fort Browning, were caught in a fearful storm, and camped twelve miles from there with a number of men badly frozen. Ten of the frozen men have been brought into the hospital. The worst cases are still out, but are being brought in as fast as possible. The men are frozen principally about the feet and will lose their toes and some even their feet. The thermometer on the morning of November 21, stood at 30 degrees below zero. At eight o'clock P. M. the thermometer stood 15 degrees below zero.

On the application of the proper authorities of the Northern Pacific Railroad, the commanding officer of Fort Ransom, Dakota Territory, was directed by orders from headquarters Department of Dakota, November 19, to detail from his command a detachment of fifteen men, with the proper number of non-commissioned officers, for the purpose of guarding a depot of supplies to be established by the railroad company, at a point on the line of the road about twenty miles west of the James river. The detachment will be put en route to its destination without delay, fully equipped and supplied, under the direction of the post commander, for a four months' tour of service. The detachment will be regarded as an outpost of Fort Ransom, the commanding officer of which will maintain a constant supervision over and relieve it by other detachments from his command from time to time, should circumstances require such action. The commanding officer of Fort Wadsworth, Dakota Territory, was ordered to detail from his command a detachment of twenty men, including the proper proportion of non-commissioned officers, for duty at Fort Ransom, Dakota Territory, until further orders.

THE following complimentary record of various services performed by our officers and soldiers stationed in Texas is contained in a General Order just issued from the headquarters of the Department of Texas:

Captain A. R. Chaffee, Sixth Cavalry, left for Richardson, November 12, 1871, in command of a small scout. Just before dark on the 14th of November a party of twelve Comanche Indians was discovered and promptly charged. A running fight ensued, but darkness put a stop to the skirmish. All the shots were fired while the horses of the Indians and of the troops were at full gallop. Seven horses were captured.

First Lieutenant P. M. Boehm, Fourth Cavalry, on a thirty day's scout from Fort Richardson with twenty-five men of Company A, Fourth Cavalry, discovered May 20, 1871, a hunting-party of four Comanches on the divide between the Brazos and the Big Wachita, and killed one Indian and his horse. One man and two horses of Lieutenant Boehm's party were slightly wounded.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. Shaffer, of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, with a force of six officers of the Twenty-fourth Infantry and Ninth Cavalry, seventy-five enlisted men of the Ninth Cavalry, and two guides from Forts Davis and Stockton, left Varilla Springs on June 21, 1871, and marched in a northerly direction across the Pecos into the Staked Plain. On June 30 the scout encountered a small party of Apaches and captured one Indian, sixteen animals, and all their camp equipment.

Sergeant D. Harrington, of Company M, Eighth Cavalry, with ten men of Company M, left San Antonio for the vicinity of Bandera Pass, on June 27, 1871. On July 4 he found and attacked a small party of Indians who were driving out a herd of horses, and succeeded in wounding two Indians and re-capturing forty-seven horses.

This small party of soldiers was handled in a most vigorous manner from the start. The sergeant seems to have kept his men in saddle all day and had his horses shod by candle-light.

Sergeant Harrington reports that, while the citizens in the vicinity of Bandera were very anxious to be protected from the Indians, with the exception of Mr. Gallagher and Mr. Hoffman, none of them would guide his party through the country or assist him in any manner.

First Lieutenant W. C. Hemphill, Fourth Cavalry, in command of Company G, Fourth Cavalry, left for Fort Concho July 13, 1871. On the 15th of July a small party of Indians were discovered, all of whom escaped, leaving in the hands of the scouts their saddles, animals, and about one hundred head of cattle.

Lieutenant Hemphill and his command are justly commended for their energy by the post commander.

Captain F. M. Crandal, Twenty-fourth Infantry, with

Second Lieutenant Gardner, Twenty-fourth Infantry, forty men of Company A, Twenty-fourth Infantry, and twelve men of Company M, Ninth Cavalry, left Fort McKanett July 25, 1871. July 31 they fell in with a small party of Indians, and killed one.

Captain John W. Clous, Twenty-fourth Infantry, with a command consisting of Second Lieutenant J. L. Bullis, Twenty-fourth Infantry, with forty-six men of Company E, Twenty-fourth Infantry, and ten men of Company M, Ninth Cavalry, left Fort McKanett August 18, 1871. On the 1st of September Lieutenant Bullis, at a distance from the main party, with four privates of Company M, Ninth Cavalry, discovered three Indians driving a herd of about three hundred cattle. Lieutenant Bullis attacked at once and recaptured the herd. The Indians were pressed closely about a mile, when they joined a party of fifteen more Indians, and stopped to make a fight upon the top of a hill, being soon joined by ten more, making in all twenty-eight Indians. Lieutenant Bullis, with his four men, attacked them, and maintained the fight for upwards of thirty minutes, but found it impossible to dislodge them, and retired, taking with him a second herd of cattle which the Indians had collected, numbering about two hundred.

Captain D. Schooley, Twenty-fifth Infantry, with Second Lieutenant P. Kelliher, Twenty-fifth Infantry; twenty-seven men of Company L, Ninth Cavalry, and seventeen citizens, including the well known Indian fighter named "Ban," left Fort Duncan on September 23, 1871, in pursuit of Indians who were raiding in the vicinity. The trail was found and followed with such energy that before noon of the 22d the Indians were in sight, near the mouth of Las Moras creek; but owing to the fact that the Indians were continually mounting fresh horses and dropping the jaded ones the scout could not force them to a fight, and was barely able to keep them in sight for a distance of about forty miles farther, when the Indians succeeded in eluding pursuit. The scout re-captured thirteen animals.

### ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending November 27, 1871.

Tuesday, November 21.

On the recommendation of the regimental commander, the following transfers in the Second Artillery are hereby announced: Second Lieutenant William Stanton, from Battery F to Light Battery A; Second Lieutenant Philip M. Price, Jr., from Light Battery A to Battery F.

The leave of absence granted Captain James A. Snyder, Third Infantry, in Special Orders No. 200, November 6, 1871, from headquarters Department of the Missouri, is hereby extended three months.

On the recommendation of the regimental commander, the following transfers in the Fifth Cavalry are hereby announced, and they will be carried into effect upon the arrival of the regiment in California: First Lieutenant James Burns, from Company C to Company G; First Lieutenant Alfred B. Bache, from Company G to Company C; Second Lieutenant Earl D. Thomas, from Company I to Company C; Second Lieutenant Edward C. Edgerton, from Company C to Company I.

Wednesday, November 22.

Sergeant George Smith, Company I, Fourth Infantry, having performed the duty assigned him in Special Orders No. 72, November 20, 1871, from headquarters post of Lebanon, Kentucky, will return to his station at Lebanon without unnecessary delay. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation, and the Subsistence Department commutation of rations at the usual rates.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish Erastus F. Collins, formerly private of Company G, Twentieth Infantry, with transportation from Natchez, Mississippi, to this city, to enable him to enter the Soldiers' Home, the cost of which will be refunded to the Quartermaster's Department by the treasurer of the Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia.

The commanding general Department of Arizona will grant a furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Sergeant Henry Mills, Company L, First Cavalry, now serving with his command.

As soon as existing requisitions have been filled, the Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service will prepare and forward, under proper charge, the following detachments of recruits: Forty-three, including one tailor, one saddler, and two carpenters, to Benicia Barracks, California, where they will be reported, upon arrival, to the commanding general Military Division of the Pacific for assignment to Companies B and F, First Cavalry; fifteen to Camp McDermitt, Nevada, where they will be reported, upon arrival, to the commanding officer Company C, First Cavalry, for assignment to his company; fourteen to Fort Lapwai, Idaho Territory, where they will be reported, upon arrival, to the commanding officer Company E, First Cavalry, for assignment to his company; thirty-two, including one bugler and one tailor, to Halleck station, on the Central Pacific railroad, for assignment to Company K, First Cavalry; the officer in charge of the recruits to notify the commanding officer Camp Halleck, Nevada, one day in advance of the arrival of the recruits. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

The superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York city, will order Captain Nathaniel Prime, Tenth Infantry, to report in person without delay to Captain E. V. Sumner, First Cavalry, recruiting officer, New York city, for the purpose of conducting a detachment of recruits to be forwarded from New York to the Fourth

Cavalry, serving in the Department of Texas. On the completion of this duty Captain Prime will join his proper station.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, Assistant Surgeon Joseph R. Gibsen will report in person to the commanding general Department of the South for assignment to duty.

Private George H. Sowles, Company M, First Cavalry, now with his command, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving.

Thursday, November 23.

Ordnance Sergeant Franklin Rounds, U. S. Army, now supposed to be at headquarters Department of the Missouri, awaiting orders, will report in person without delay to the commanding officer Fort Jackson, Louisiana, for duty at that post. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation. Commutation of subsistence at the usual rates will be furnished while en route.

Private Philip Weber, Company A, Seventh Cavalry, now serving at Willet's Point, New York Harbor, is hereby transferred to the Engineer Battalion, U. S. Army.

So much of Special Orders No. 437, paragraph 2, of November 8, 1871, from this office, as directs that Ordnance Sergeant Martin Canavan, U. S. Army, now at Fort Scammel, Maine, report in person to the commanding officer Fort Jackson, Louisiana, for duty at that post, is hereby revoked.

Private John Baerman, General Service U. S. Army, now serving with Signal Service Detachment U. S. Army, at Fort Whipple, Virginia, will be discharged the service of the United States upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving.

Private Michael Morton, Battery I, First Artillery, now with his command, is hereby transferred to Company B, Seventh Infantry, which command he will proceed to join with the first detachment of recruits leaving Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, for the Department of Dakota. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

Surgeon James T. Ghiselin, now on leave of absence at Portland, Oregon, will report to the commanding general Department of the Columbia for temporary duty at Portland, Oregon.

[No Special Orders were issued from the Adjutant-General's office on Friday, the 24th inst.]

Saturday, November 25.

Sergeant Richard Paulson, general service U. S. Army, now on duty as clerk in this office, is hereby discharged the service of the United States, to date November 21, 1871.

Six months' leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability is hereby granted Colonel James Oakes, Sixth Cavalry.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish Patrick Maher, formerly private of Battery B, First Artillery, with transportation from New York city to this city, to enable him to enter the Soldiers' Home, the cost of which will be refunded to the Quartermaster's Department by the treasurer of the Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia.

Monday, November 27.

The commanding general Department of the South will grant a furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Sergeant William Miller, Company G, Seventh Cavalry, now serving with his command.

A board of officers to consist of Captain James McMillan, Third Artillery, Assistant Surgeon John S. Billings, First Lieutenant Thomas H. Bradley, Twenty-first Infantry, will assemble in this city on the 29th inst., or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine into and report upon the qualifications of William Clark, late sergeant, Sixth Infantry, for appointment as superintendent of National Cemetery. The applicant must fulfill the conditions prescribed in General Orders No. 64, of 1867, from this office. The junior member of the board will act as recorder.

At his own request, Superintendent Thomas E. Halleck, National Cemetery at New Albany, Indiana, is hereby discharged the service of the United States, to take effect November 30, 1871.

Superintendent George B. Craft, National Cemetery at Fort Hudson, Louisiana, is hereby granted leave of absence for two months.

Superintendent P. R. M. Sattes, National Cemetery at Florence, South Carolina, is hereby granted leave of absence for thirty days from December 20, 1871.

During a temporary absence of the Paymaster-General of the Army, Major Charles T. Larned, pay department, is designated to take charge of his office until otherwise directed.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Riley, Kansas, November 29. Detail for the court Major A. K. Arnold, Sixth Cavalry; Captain Sheldon Sturgeon, Sixth Cavalry; Captain Adna R. Chaffee, Sixth Cavalry; Captain Reuben N. Fenton, Sixth Cavalry; First Lieutenant Charles H. Campbell, Sixth Cavalry; First Lieutenant Lemuel A. Abbott, Sixth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant H. P. Kingsbury, Sixth Cavalry; Major B. J. D. Irwin, surgeon U. S. Army, judge-advocate.

### CHANGES OF STATIONS.

THE following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

Company L, Seventh Cavalry, from Columbia, S. C., to Yorkville, S. C., October 14. Joined.  
Company G, Eighteenth Infantry, from Atlanta, Ga., to Columbia, S. C., November 18. Joined.



## ARMY PERSONAL.

DR. Robert A. Christian, acting assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, at Fort Hays, Kansas, committed suicide November 18.

LEAVE of absence for twenty days was granted Captain J. V. Furey, assistant quartermaster U. S. Army, November 20.

LEAVE of absence for twelve days was granted First Lieutenant J. A. Fessenden, Fifth Artillery, in orders from headquarters Department of the East, November 18.

GENERAL Joseph Hooker is in New York, stopping at the Brevoort House. He has come from the West, where he has been attending the meeting of the Army of the Cumberland.

LEAVE of absence for ten days—to take effect on the final adjournment of the General Court-martial of which he is a member—was granted Second Lieutenant H. L. Harris, First Artillery, November 27.

HOSPITAL Steward Charles Kotzenberg, U. S. Army, now at Fort Hays, Kansas, was ordered, November 20, to proceed without delay to Chicago, Ill., reporting upon arrival to the commanding officer Battalion Eighth Infantry, for assignment to duty.

FIRST Lieutenant W. E. Dougherty, Fifth Infantry, was relieved November 24 from duty as a member of the General Court-martial convened at Fort Columbus, N. Y. Harbor, and First Lieutenant E. K. Russell, First Artillery, detailed a member.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply to the adjutant-general of the Army, through headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, for an extension of sixty days, was granted Captain W. W. Sanders, Sixth Infantry, November 20.

MAJOR A. H. Seward, paymaster U. S. Army, is announced as chief paymaster of the Department of Dakota. Major Rodney Smith, paymaster U. S. Army, and acting chief paymaster, will turn over to Major Seward all public funds, property, instructions, etc., pertaining to the office of chief paymaster of the department.

At his own request Second Lieutenant J. B. Rodman, Twentieth Infantry, was relieved, October 31, from duty as aide-de-camp to Major-General Hancock, commander of the Department of Dakota, and Second Lieutenant G. S. L. Ward, Twenty-second Infantry, is announced as aide-de-camp.

SECOND Lieutenant Vinton A. Goddard, Sixth Cavalry, having been assigned to duty at the headquarters Department of the Missouri, as acting signal officer, was ordered, November 17, to repair to Fort Riley, Kansas, on duty connected with the headquarters, on completion of which he will rejoin his station.

INCLUDED in the regular course of lectures before the Franklin Institute the present winter is a series of lectures by Lieutenant C. E. Dutton of the Ordnance Corps, which will cover a thorough discussion of the subject of ordnance, with critical remarks on recent discoveries and on the state of the science of ordnance in different countries. These lectures will be given on successive Thursdays, commencing January 18.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort McHenry, Md., December 1. Detail for the court: Captain M. P. Miller, Fourth Artillery; Captain H. C. Hasbrouck, Fourth Artillery; Assistant Surgeon E. Coues, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant E. A. Bancroft, regimental quartermaster Fourth Artillery; First Lieutenant C. P. Miller, Fourth Artillery; Second Lieutenant E. S. Chapin, Fourth Artillery. Second Lieutenant H. M. Jones, Fourth Artillery, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial is appointed to meet at Fort Trumbull, Conn., December 4. Detail for the court: Captain G. A. Kessel, Fifth Artillery; Assistant Surgeon D. L. Huntington, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant Paul Roemer, Fifth Artillery; First Lieutenant Frank Thorp, Fifth Artillery; First Lieutenant O. H. Howard, Fifth Artillery. Second Lieutenant Eric Bergland, Fifth Artillery, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial is appointed to meet at Fort Porter, November 23. Detail for the court: Captain R. E. Johnston, First Infantry; Assistant Surgeon J. E. Semple, U. S. Army; Captain W. N. Tisdall, First Infantry; First Lieutenant F. E. Pierce, First Infantry; First Lieutenant F. M. Lynde, First Infantry; Second Lieutenant Douglas M. Scott, First Infantry; Second Lieutenant R. G. Armstrong, First Infantry, is appointed judge-advocate of the court.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. Harbor, December 1. Detail for the court: Captain W. M. Graham, First Artillery; Captain W. L. Haskin, First Artillery; First Lieutenant J. F. Sanger, First Artillery; First Lieutenant A. E. Miltimore, First Artillery; First Lieutenant R. G. Shaw, First Artillery; First Lieutenant F. C. Nichols, First Artillery; Second Lieutenant C. L. Best, Jr., First Artillery. Second Lieutenant Allyn Capron, First Artillery, judge-advocate.

DR. Chapman Lee, acting assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, having failed to comply with paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 163, headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, was ordered November 13, to proceed without delay to Prescott, Arizona, and report for duty to the commanding officer, Department of Arizona, and Dr. A. B. Lowe, acting assistant surgeon U. S. Army, was ordered to proceed without delay to Prescott, Arizona, and report for duty to the commanding officer, Department of Arizona.

FIRST Lieutenant W. J. Sartle, regimental adjutant Fifteenth Infantry, will, in addition to his other duties, perform the duties of acting assistant adjutant-general at the headquarters District of New Mexico, relieving First Lieutenant John Lafferty, Eighth Cavalry. Lieutenant Lafferty, on being so relieved, will comply with paragraph 2, Regimental Orders No. 77, headquarters Eighth Cavalry, September 15, 1871. Colonel Gordon

Granger, in announcing this change in General Orders, says: "The district commander feels constrained to officially bear witness to the uniform devotion, zeal, and untiring energy of Lieutenant Lafferty, in all confidential and official relations pertaining to these headquarters, also to his unrivalled kindness to his brother officers, although in many cases misunderstood. Lieutenant Lafferty deserves the highest commendation and the best wishes of the district commander, and in severing the official relations with him, it is but too well known how much he regrets to part with him. Maimed and crippled as he was on the field of battle, his country will never fail to appreciate and reward his faithful and meritorious services."

## LOCATION OF REGIMENTS.

WE published last week a list of the military divisions and departments with the various headquarters, and the troops attached to each department. The following is a list of the headquarters of the various regiments:

Engineer Battalion, Willet's Point, New York harbor.  
1st Artillery, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. Harbor.  
2d " Presidio, San Francisco, California.  
3d " Charleston, South Carolina.  
4th " Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Maryland.  
5th " Fort Adams, Rhode Island.

1st Cavalry, Benicia Barracks, California.  
2d " Omaha, Nebraska.  
3d " Fort McPherson, Nebraska.  
4th " Fort Richardson, Texas.  
5th " Camp Verde, Arizona (en route).  
6th " Camp near Fort Hays, Kansas.  
7th " Louisville, Kentucky.  
8th " Fort Union, New Mexico.  
9th " Fort Stockton, Texas.  
10th " Fort Sill, Indian Territory.

1st Infantry, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Michigan.  
2d " Huntsville, Alabama.  
3d " Fort Wallace, Kansas.  
4th " Frankfort, Kentucky.  
5th " Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.  
6th " Fort Hays, " "  
7th " Fort Shaw, Montana.  
8th " David's Island, N. Y. Harbor.  
9th " Fort D. A. Russel, Wyoming.  
10th " Fort Brown, Texas.  
11th " Fort Griffin, " "  
12th " Angel Island, San Francisco.  
13th " Fort Fred Steele, Wyoming.  
14th " Fort Laramie, Wyoming.  
15th " Santa Fe, New Mexico.  
16th " Nashville, Tennessee.  
17th " Fort Wright, Dakota Territory.  
18th " Columbia, South Carolina.  
19th " Baton Rouge, Louisiana.  
20th " Fort Snelling, Minnesota.  
21st " Fort Yuma, California.  
22d " Fort Sully, Dakota.  
23d " Fort Vancouver, Washington Territory.  
24th " Fort McKavett, Texas.  
25th " Fort Clark, " "

## HONORS TO THE GRAND DUKE.

OVER two thousand persons gathered at the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Tuesday evening last, by invitation of the naval officers on this station, to do honor to the Grand Duke Alexis. The third floor of the equipment stores was converted into a magnificent ball-room 200 feet by 60 feet, with an attendant promenade of 200 feet by 40 feet, a supper-room 80 feet by 60 feet, and reception and dressing-rooms of corresponding size. The whole was tastefully decorated with bunting and such ornaments as ingenuity could devise from the warlike stores of the yard. A fine band was in attendance, and the floor of the ball-room was covered with dancers and promenaders from shortly after nine o'clock—when the Grand Duke arrived to open the ball—until far into the morning of the day following. The officers on the various committees found that their positions were no sinecures, and worked harder than they have since the war. There were some mistakes of management, notably in the club room; but, as a whole, the affair was well arranged, and passed off to the satisfaction of all concerned; after they reached the ball-room, which one was enabled to do only after serving a probation of over an hour in the cold, the line of approaching carriages stretching down nearly or quite to Fulton Ferry. Happy were the bachelor pedestrians, and most unfortunate the fashion-clad belles, who, in spite of wrappings, found it difficult to keep warm while waiting in their carriages. But then, everybody who is anybody must be at the great ball, and there was no help for it but patience, which found abundant opportunity for exercise before the affair was over. Among the Army and Navy officers present at the ball as invited guests were Generals McDowell, Wright, Howard, Humphreys, Burns, Vodges, McKeever, Ingalls; Admirals Stringham, Paulding, Goldsborough; Commodores Worden, Pennock, and Parrott.

The red brick building in the Navy-yard used for equipment stores will never know itself again after this ball. The preparation or decorating committee certainly accomplished wonders in transforming the old sail-loft into such a thing of beauty, and no one who ever saw it before would have imagined where they really were. The names of this committee were incorrectly given in

one or two cases in the JOURNAL of last week. The list is as follows: Commander Ralph Chandler, chairman; Naval Constructor B. F. Delano, Assistant Naval Constructor W. L. Mintoyne, Commander D. L. Braine, Chief Engineer George Sewell, Chief Engineer E. S. De Luce, Lieutenant-Commander John Weidman, Captain H. A. Bartlett, M. C.; Assistant Paymaster N. H. Starey, Lieutenant-Commander G. W. Wood, Lieutenant George W. De Long, Lieutenant S. K. Allen, M. C.; Passed Assistant Surgeon W. S. Bowen, Lieutenant M. B. Field, First Assistant Engineer E. A. Magee, Captain G. M. Ransom, Commander John Watters, Lieutenant William P. Randall.

The various other committees, of which we gave the names last week, had special charge of the ball, for which the above committee had made preparation, and exerted themselves in every way to make it a success, as it unquestionably was, considered as a ball, though we doubt whether those upon whom the necessary labor fell are at all anxious to have the race of grand dukes multiply. One circumstance, for which no one can be held responsible, occurred to mar the good taste which controlled the affair. When the Grand Duke appeared, he was received with applause, and unbecoming endeavors to get sight of him. When will our people learn to receive persons of title or distinction as they are received on similar occasions in Europe, and, governing themselves by proper etiquette, suffer them to pass as gentlemen among gentlemen?

The afternoon hop at Governor's Island, on Friday of last week, was in much better taste in this respect, being smaller and correspondingly select. Only those were present who had received invitations from Mr. and Mrs. McDowell to accompany the Grand Duke on an excursion around the harbor. The party left the foot of Thirty-third street, East river, on the steamer *Antelope*, shortly before ten o'clock, A. M., and steamed directly to Hallett's Point, where they inspected the engineering operations at Hell Gate, under the guidance of General Newton. From there they proceeded to Fort Wadsworth, where Major King's compensating gun-carriage was inspected, and thence to Governor's Island, where a short time was spent in dancing in an exquisite little pavilion improvised for the occasion out of bunting. This trip the young Grand Duke seemed to thoroughly enjoy, but we doubt whether he has a real genius for balls, and without that no one can thoroughly enjoy them except in very small doses and at long intervals. The naval ball in Brooklyn was followed on Wednesday night by a civilians' ball at the Academy of Music, which comes too late for us to give any account of it.

THE following order was issued by General McDowell, November 26th:

1. H. I. H. the Grand Duke Alexis will visit the U. S. Engineer works at Hell Gate, and the fortifications in the harbor, on Saturday next, and salutes of twenty-one guns will be fired as the steamer *Antelope* successively passes Castle Williams and Fort Wood, going down, and when it touches the wharf at Fort Wadsworth and Fort Hamilton. The salutes at the lower forts from the earthwork batteries.

2. A company of the 1st Artillery will be sent tomorrow—Saturday—from Fort Wood to Fort Wadsworth by the steamer Henry Smith to leave punctually at six o'clock A. M., to stay till about two o'clock, then to return on the Smith. After inspecting the works at Hell Gate, at about eleven o'clock, the next landing will—depending on the tide—be either at Fort Hamilton or Wadsworth. After leaving the Narrows the steamer will go direct to Governor's Island. On landing at the latter place a salute of twenty-one guns will be fired from Fort Columbus. The troops at forts Hamilton and Wadsworth—except the guard—will be at their batteries as artillerymen. The Henry Smith will be at Fort Hamilton at 6:45 for the 1st Artillery band, which will come, for the day, in the *Antelope*.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular letter to disbursing officers directing that "whenever a United States disbursing officer serving in two distinct capacities and having moneys advanced to him from two distinct bureaus deposits his funds with the Treasurer of the United States, an Assistant Treasurer, or United States depository, separate accounts should be kept of such moneys and the balance to the credit of each should be reported separately on the weekly lists of disbursing officers' balances. These instructions are intended to apply more particularly to officers of the Quartermaster's branch of the War Department serving as commissaries, and vice versa.

## LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

THE following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington:

## ARMY.

NOVEMBER 24.

Boncher, Colonel. Nugent, Colonel.  
De Forrest, Colonel. Tanner, John F., Colonel.  
Wells, D. M., General.

NOVEMBER 28.

Baxter, H. H., General. Martin, B., Colonel.  
Bendix, John E., General. Mead, G. U., Captain.  
Ewing, Chas., Colonel. Murphy, Captain.  
Groley, James A., Captain. Nugent, R. McD., Captain.  
Oldring, Captain.



## THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

## VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Villa Franca, France, November 2, says: "The *Guerriere* came in this morning from Spezia, and looked remarkably well. The *Brooklyn* (flagship), *Guerriere*, *Shenandoah*, and *Saco* are in port. *Wachusett* at Spezia, and *Plymouth* at Naples. All well, except a few cases of fever and ague.

A DESPATCH from San Francisco, Cal., November 26, 1871, reports that flagship *California* was to sail for Honolulu, Tahiti, and a cruise in Polynesia, on Tuesday or Wednesday, November 28 or 29. The *Pensacola* sails for Honolulu in a few days. The *Kearsarge* was hauled out upon the ways at Mare Island, November 25, for repairs.

THE funeral of James Sheridan, late first assistant engineer in the U. S. naval service, occurred November 26, from the residence of his family, No. 301 South Fifth street, Brooklyn, E. D., and was attended by numerous officers of the Navy and a company of marines, besides a large concourse of relatives and friends of the deceased. Mr. Sheridan had been connected with the navy for twelve years. During the Rebellion he was attached to the *Paul Jones* and the iron-clad *Passaic* in the blockade service of the southern coast. Subsequently he was absent about three years in the *Wyoming*, returning in February 1868. He has been employed at the Navy-yard most of the time since.

THE New York *Evening Mail* informs us "that the action of Secretary Robeson in ordering the expulsion from the Naval Academy of the cadets engaged in 'hazing,' has occasioned a great deal of excitement in certain circles. Some of the midshipmen expelled belong to wealthy and influential families in Philadelphia and elsewhere, and these are disposed to resist the summary action of the Secretary. One of the 'hazers' is the son of a Philadelphia clergyman whose friends manifest the utmost astonishment that the authorities have dared to lay their hands upon any one representing 'the first society.' It is not likely, however, that Secretary Robeson will be turned from the course he has marked out by these exhibitions of displeasure."

THE official report to the Navy Department from Rear-Admiral Sands, superintendent of the Naval Observatory, Washington, states that on the evening of November 18, Professors Harkness and Hale, attached to the observatory, succeeded in discovering the spectrum of Encke's comet. It consisted of two bright bands in the green, in each of which the light was most intense in the middle of the breadth of the band, and shaded off toward each edge. Very satisfactory measures were obtained of the broadest and brightest of the bands, and they gave for the wave lengths of the light at its two edges respectively five hundred and four and four ninety-eighths millionths of a millimeter. No signs of a nucleus were discovered, and Professor Harkness thinks it may safely be inferred that the comet consists simply of a cloud of glowing gas.

FROM the Navy-yard, Pensacola, we learn that the repairs to the *Nipsic* are nearing completion, and it is thought she will be ready to proceed on the cruise marked out for her about the 10th of December. There is nothing new to report in Naval matters on this station. The *Terror* was about to join the *Patnee* at Pensacola, but several cases of yellow fever on the former vessel necessitated her remaining away from any port. It is thought she would lie off Tortugas until the fever disappeared. From Washington we learn, however, that the *Terror* is ordered to Cuban waters, and the *Nipsic* also. The *Severn* has also been ordered back to her station, and the Navy Department are preparing for emergencies which may arise at any moment in Cuba.

A DESPATCH from San Francisco, Nov. 28, reports that the U. S. steamer *California* (21), Captain J. M. B. Clitz, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Winslow, commanding the Pacific Squadron, sailed on the 28th for Honolulu. The U. S. steamer *Narragansett* (5) Commander Richard W. Meade, accompanied the flagship. They will make a long cruise, first visiting the Sandwich Islands, where they will remain six weeks, and from thence they will immediately proceed to Hilo, Tahiti, where they will make a brief call, and thence to Valparaiso, where they expect to arrive in March. Afterward they will visit the South American and Mexican ports, and they expect to arrive at San Francisco again in July or August next year. Both ships are short-handed, desertion having been carried on to a serious extent, and has been almost general from all the ships. At Honolulu they hope to be able to obtain seamen from the wrecked whalers of the Arctic fleet. The U. S. steamer *Pensacola* (20), Captain James H. Spotts, will sail in a few weeks for the southern ports. The U. S. steamer *Saranac* (11) is at Magdalena Bay, and is expected at San Francisco in a short time.

THE Shanghai *News Letter* of October 11, gives us the following naval intelligence: "The U. S. flag-ship *Colorado* was in dock at Yokohama, undergoing repairs, in consequence of having struck a rock on her way through the Inland Sea. The *Idaho*, store-ship, remains at the same port. The *Alaska* has been for some time stationed at Nagasaki. The *Benicia* returned on the 7th instant, from her Yang-tze-kiang trip. Her officers expressed themselves highly pleased with their visits to Hankow, Kiukiang, Nankin, Chinkiang, etc., and every attention was shown to them at the open ports by the foreign residents, while at those, as well as other places touched at, the Chinese officials were only too happy in rendering them every attention in their power. The *Monocacy* has completed her duties in surveying the new channel between Woosung and Sha-wei-shan, and is now in port again. This survey will render great benefit to vessels

trading with the northern ports. The *Palos* was at Newchwang at last advices, under orders for the south. She has been employed in the survey of the reach of the Liou river, opposite Ting-tse. This, with the survey formerly undertaken by the U. S. steamer *Wachusett*, will confer a great benefit to the shipping and port." The *News Letter* says elsewhere: "We learn that the U. S. Government purpose sending out to China the *Hartford*, *Wyoming*, and *Iroquois*, among other vessels of war, to relieve the present squadron in these waters. However much our old favorite ships would be welcomed, we think that other vessels could be obtained for the Asiatic squadron than those mentioned above, which have already made themselves familiar to the Celestial and Japanese Governments and officials. It strikes us that the better policy would be to send new vessels, or such as have never visited these seas before, and thus give a truer indication of the power and resources of our Government."

IN regard to the action of our Government with reference to Corea, the Shanghai *News Letter* says: "The Korean Expedition, which formed almost the exclusive topic of conversation a short time since, is now hardly spoken of. Do our Government intend to take any further steps regarding the objects for which the expedition was primarily undertaken? Some people will say that we have obtained all that we wanted, and that the punishment we have inflicted on the Koreans for their treachery in firing on our surveying party will act on them in future as a deterrent as regards their conduct to mariners shipwrecked on their shores. If this is granted, there is certainly an end to the expedition. But what guarantee have we that the Koreans will not act towards some of our unfortunate seamen, that may at some future time be cast upon their shores, in a similar manner to the way they behaved towards the ill-fated crew of the *General Sherman*? We have none whatever! They did not even show their regret at the brutal slaughter of our men, but excused it by alleging that our men were pirates, and consequently forfeited all right to protection. But if this were so, which we are far from believing, why not enter into an explanation with the squadron regarding the whole affair? This was the proper course to pursue, and the Koreans, in refusing or not proposing to offer a solution of that horrible affair, have laid themselves strongly open to the verdict of 'guilty,' pronounced upon every criminal who is found willfully violating the laws. We again repeat that the object of the expedition has not at all been attained. That object was the conclusion of a treaty for the protection of our distressed mariners, but so far from this being granted, our men are treacherously fired upon when making preparations to gain it. The Koreans have shown themselves, like all Asiatic nations, treacherous in the extreme."

A DESPATCH from Yokohama, October 20, 1871, says: "The United States flagship *Colorado* has just returned here from Yokoska, where she has been undergoing repairs, having gone from here for the purpose on September 20. Her injuries received by running on rocks, coming through the Inland Sea, came very near being serious. But for the fact of running over a bar before striking the rocks, she would have probably been a total loss. As it was, scraping over the bar diminished her speed so much that she struck on the rocks with greatly reduced force. Even this gave her a very severe shock, carrying away her fore foot, as it is termed, and then as she swung around with her side on the rocks she received several severe bruises amidships, fortunately in the strongest part, where her timbers are firmly supported by interior knees. It was found necessary to give her an entire fore foot and shoe and replace about ten of her timbers on the starboard side amidships, about six feet below the water line. She came so near going high and dry at the time of the accident that when she was found to be hard and fast the sharp points of rock could be seen near the surface of the water a few feet from her side. The accident happened on Simonseski Straits, just abreast of a buoy, in a narrow channel, with rapid current, and resulted from the fact that the pilot, or navigator, or both, had forgotten which side of the buoy to go, though the navigator had passed it twice this year, and the pilot a number of times. Going on the port instead of the starboard side they ran on the very rocks the buoy was placed there to warn them against. James Stafford, seaman, died on board the *Colorado* on the 20th instant of heart disease, aged twenty-eight. A native of Maine. The *Alaska* is at Nagasaki and the *Benicia* at Shanghai. The *Monocacy* is surveying in the neighborhood of Woosung, and the *Palos* is at Newchwang. The *Ashuelot* is engaged in surveying the Yangtze."

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

## ORDERED.

NOVEMBER 22.—Lieutenant-Commander H. H. Gorrings, to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, New York.

NOVEMBER 23.—Acting Boatswain Peter Johnson, to the receiving ship *New Hampshire*.

Sailmaker Henry T. Stocker, to the Navy-yard, Boston.

Surgeon A. S. Oberly, to the receiving ship *Ohio*.

NOVEMBER 25.—Assistant Surgeon B. S. Mackie, to the Naval Hospital, New York.

NOVEMBER 27.—Passed Assistant Surgeon E. Korahner, to the Naval Hospital, New York.

Assistant Surgeon S. A. Brown, to the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Assistant Surgeon G. H. Torney, to the Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

## DETACHED.

NOVEMBER 22.—Lieutenant-Commander John Weidman, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the Hydrographic Office. Lieutenant W. H. Brownson, from the *Ossipee*, and placed on waiting orders.

First Assistant Engineer Albert Aston, from duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and placed on waiting orders.

NOVEMBER 27.—Passed Assistant Surgeon J. Kidder, from the Naval Hospital, New York, and ordered to the Naval Laboratory, New York.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. B. Parker, from the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, and ordered to temporary duty on board the receiving ship at Boston.

Assistant Surgeon Charles L. Cassin, from the Naval Rendezvous, San Francisco, Cal., and placed on sick leave.

## LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending November 25:

Douglas E. Bannan, surgeon, November 13, Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

Frank D. Hayes, seaman, October 14, U. S. steamer *Colorado*.

James Stafford, ordinary seaman, October 20, U. S. steamer *Colorado*, Yokohama, Japan.

William Hanlon, master-at-arms, October 30, U. S. steamer *Guerriere*, Spezia, Italy.

Frank A. Lorlon, seaman, November 15, Naval Hospital, New York.

## NAVAL VESSELS IN ACTIVE SERVICE.

ASIATIC FLEET, REAR-ADMIRAL JOHN RODGERS. Address, Yokohama, Japan.

*Colorado*, flagship, first rate (45), at Yokohama, October 10.

*Alaska*, third rate (12), at Nagasaki, October 10.

*Benicia*, third rate (12), at Shanghai, October 10.

*Ashuelot*, fifth rate (6), at Shanghai, August 20.

*Monocacy*, fifth rate (6), at Shanghai, October 10.

*Saco*, fifth rate (3), at Nice, October 26.

*Idaho* (7), at Yokohama, October 10.

*Palos* (6), at New Chiang, October.

*Nipsic*, *Pensacola*, November 21.

ATLANTIC FLEET, NORTH, REAR-ADMIRAL S. P. LEE. Address, Key West, Fla.

*Severn*, flagship, second rate (15), at New York.

*Nantasket*, fourth rate (7).

*Swatara*, fourth rate (7), at Norfolk, November 8.

*Shawmut*, fifth rate (3).

*Portsmouth*, fifth rate (15), at New York.

*Terror*, iron-clad (4), off Tortugas, November 21.

ATLANTIC FLEET, SOUTH, REAR-ADMIRAL JOSEPH LANMAN. Address, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

*Lancaster*, flagship, second rate (22), en route to Santos, September 27.

*Wasp*, fifth rate (1), at Montevideo, September 9.

*Ticoaderoga*, third rate (10), at Montevideo, October 8.

PACIFIC FLEET, REAR-ADMIRAL JOHN A. WINSLOW. Address, Mare Island, San Francisco, Cal.

*California*, flagship, first rate (21), sailed for Honolulu Nov. 28.

*Pensacola*, second rate (22), at Mare Island, fitting.

*Ossipee*, third rate (8), at Valparaiso.

*Saranac*, third rate (11), at Magdalena Bay.

*Mohican*, fourth rate (6), at San Francisco.

*Resaca*, fourth rate (7), at Guayaquil.

*Narragansett* (5), sailed for Honolulu November 28.

*Cyane*, fifth rate (14), at San Francisco.

*Jamestown*, fifth rate (16), at Mare Island.

*Nyack*, fifth rate (3).

*St. Mary's*, fifth rate (16), cruising South Pacific Islands, etc.

*Onward* (3), Callao.

EUROPEAN FLEET, REAR-ADMIRAL JAMES ALDEN. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 17 Henrietta St., London, England.

*Wabash*, flagship, first rate (46), en route out; left New York November 17.

*Guerriere*, first rate (21), at Nice, Nov. 2.

*Brooklyn*, temporary flagship, second rate (20), at Nice, Nov. 2.

*Junista*, third rate (8), at Gibraltar, November 11.

*Plymouth*, third rate (12), at Naples, October 26.

*Shenandoah*, third rate (11), at Nice, November 11.

*Wachusett*, fourth rate (6), at Naples, November 11.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., REAR-ADMIRAL SILAS H. STRINGHAM, PORT ADMIRAL.

On Special Service.—Congress, second rate (16); *Iroquois*, fourth rate (6); *Kanana*, fifth rate (3); *Tallapoosa*.

CHARLESTOWN, MASS.

*Franklin*, first rate (39); *Worcester*, second rate (16); *Wyoming*, fourth rate (6).

ON THE LAKES, ERIE, PA.

*Michigan*, fifth rate (8).

WAITING ORDERS, FITTING, OR REPAIRING.

At Boston—*Worcester*, second rate (16); *Wyoming*, fourth rate (6); *Sabine*, first rate (36).

At Mare Island—*Lockawanna*, third rate (10); *Dacotah*, fourth rate (7); *Kearsarge*, fourth rate (6).

At New York—*Hartford*, second rate (18); *Canandaigua*, third rate (10); *Supply*, storeship (2).

At Norfolk—*Quinnebaug*, fifth rate (7); *Yantic*, fifth rate (3).

At Pensacola—*Nipsic*, fifth rate (3).

At Philadelphia—*Omaha*, third rate (12).

At Portsmouth—*Monongahela*, third rate (10).

CAPTAIN William A. Howard, U. S. Revenue Marine,

died at the village of Greenport, L. I., November 18,

after a severe illness of a few months' duration. He was

born in the State of Maine, in the year 1807, distinguish-

ing himself as a lad by leading an expedition to cut

out and rescue an American vessel seized by the Eng-

lish for infringing the fishery laws. At the age of seven-

teen he entered the U. S. Navy. In 1828 he resigned

his commission in the Navy to receive a captaincy in the

Revenue Marine, being appointed to the command at the

age of twenty-one. He was successful in saving and as-

sisting vessels in distress on the coast of New England.

In appreciation of his services the merchants of Boston

presented him with a valuable service of silver. In

1848 the German Confederacy appointed him second in

command of the fleet on the Weser, and he there con-

structed a navy-yard and dock, and remained in charge

until the breaking up of the fleet. At the commence-

ment of the late American war Captain Howard raised

a regiment of marine artillery, which was attached to

the Burnside expedition. Returning North, he com-

menced organizing in New York a new regiment of

heavy artillery, and raised 2,500 men, who were detailed

to active service with the Army of the James, he, as Col-

onel Howard, commanding the defenses around Ports-

mouth and Norfolk, and at the close of the war resumed

his commission as captain in the Revenue Marine, visit-

ing every port where custom-house duties were collected

throughout the Union, travelling 40,000 miles in four-

teen months, and was then by Government detailed on

special duty, and sent to Alaska to hoist the American

flag over our new possessions there. The last service of

Captain Howard to the Government was the superin-

tending last year of the building in New York of several

steam launches for the Revenue Marine.

WE have received from the publishers the following

list of new publications since last announcement:

PROBLEMATIC CHARACTERS. A novel. By Friedrich Spielhagen,

from the German. Translated by Prof. Schele De Vere. 16mo,

cloth, \$1 50: Holt & Williams, New York.

DUNSTON ABBEY. A novel, paper. By Thos. Adolphus Trollope:

Harper & Brothers, New York.

HALLAM'S MIDDLE AGES. A view of the state of Europe during

the middle ages, incorporating in the text the author's latest re-

searches, with additions from recent writers, and adapted to the

use of students. By William Smith, D. C. L., LL. D.: Harper &

Brothers, New York.

DOGS AND THEIR DOINGS. By the Rev. F. O. Morris, B. A.:

Harper & Brothers, New York.



## OUR PAST AND PRESENT NAVY.

The following is a list of vessels of the United States Navy, 1817 to 1839, inclusive, taken from the official registers of each year:

Year.	Ships of the Line.	Frigates.	Sloops-of-War.	Brigs-of-War.	Schooners.	Gunboats.	Galley.	Store Vessels.	Black Ships.	Unarmed Vessels.	Bomb Vessels.	Steam Frigates.	Steam Gunboats.	Exploring Vessels.	Total No. of Vessels.
1817	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
1818	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
1819	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13
1820	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14
1821	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	15
1822	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16
1823	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17
1824	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	18
1825	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	19
1826	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20
1827	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21
1828	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	22
1829	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	23
1830	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
1831	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25
1832	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	26
1833	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	27
1834	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	28
1835	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	29
1836	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	30
1837	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	31
1838	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	32
1839	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	33

## VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY FROM 1840 TO 1861, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	SAILING VESSELS.									STEAM VESSELS.									Total Number of Vessels.
	Ships of the Line.					Total Sailing Vessels.				Screw Steamers.					Total Steam Vessels.				
	Razacs.	Frigates.	Sloops-of-War.	Brigs-of-War.	Schooners.	Store Vessels.	Bomb Vessels.	Permanent Rig'g Vessels.		Screw Steamers, 1st Class.	Screw Steamers, 2d Class.	Screw Steamers, 3d Class.	Side Wheeled, 1st Class.	Side Wheeled, 2d Class.	Side Wheeled, 3d Class.	Steam Tenders.	Total Steam Vessels.		
1840.....	11	16	21	4	9	1	1	62	62	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	66	66	
1841.....	11	16	21	4	9	1	1	63	63	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	69	69	
1842.....	11	16	21	4	9	1	1	65	65	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	71	71	
1843.....	11	15	18	7	9	9	3	60	60	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	74	74	
1844.....	10	15	22	7	9	9	5	68	68	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	76	76	
1845.....	10	14	23	8	9	8	4	67	67	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	76	76	
1846.....	11	14	23	8	9	6	4	69	69	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	81	81	
1847.....	11	14	22	5	12	7	4	77	77	1	1	1	1	1	1	12	92	92	
1848.....	11	14	22	5	12	7	4	64	64	2	2	2	4	4	4	14	78	78	
1849.....	11	14	22	5	12	7	4	63	63	2	2	2	4	4	4	15	77	77	
1850.....	11	14	22	5	12	7	4	59	59	2	2	2	4	4	4	15	74	74	
1851.....	11	14	21	4	13	5	5	50	50	2	2	2	4	4	4	16	75	75	
1852.....	11	14	21	4	13	5	5	50	50	2	2	2	4	4	4	16	75	75	
1853.....	10	13	20	4	14	7	7	58	58	2	2	2	4	4	4	15	73	73	
1854.....	10	13	20	4	14	7	7	57	57	2	2	2	4	4	4	15	73	73	
1855.....	10	13	20	4	14	7	7	58	58	2	2	2	4	4	4	15	73	73	
1856.....	10	12	19	3	16	1	1	52	52	2	2	2	3	3	3	12	67	67	
1857.....	10	12	19	3	15	1	1	51	51	2	2	2	3	3	3	12	67	67	
1858.....	10	10	21	3	13	1	1	53	53	2	2	2	3	3	3	12	67	67	
1859.....	10	10	21	3	13	1	1	53	53	2	2	2	3	3	3	12	67	67	
1860.....	10	10	21	3	13	1	1	52	52	2	2	2	3	3	3	12	67	67	
1861.....	10	10	20	3	13	1	1	55	55	2	2	2	3	3	3	13	70	70	

## VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY FROM 1862 TO 1871, INCLUSIVE.

Year.	SAILING VESSELS.					STEAM VESSELS.										Total No. of Vessels in the U. S. Navy.					
	1st Rates.	Second Rates.	Third Rates.	Fourth Rates.	Total Sailing.	Screws.		Iron-Clads.		Side Wheel.		Total.									
						1st Rates.	2d Rates.	3d Rates.	4th Rates.	1st Rates.	2d Rates.		3d Rates.	4th Rates.							
1860	7	10	19	65	101	5	1	39	69	119	5	5	37	8	53	32	10	40	51	112	383
1861	4	7	12	83	106	6	15	24	96	141	5	5	37	6	53	30	10	52	85	149	449
1862	3	5	16	84	108	12	37	129	213	241	6	6	36	4	74	33	16	52	152	222	611
1863	3	6	16	94	109	23	32	142	168	245	3	6	56	7	61	31	8	56	109	236	681
1864	2	8	12	19	42	20	31	175	204	245	3	7	63	69	3	8	47	20	74	74	320
1865	2	6	15	15	38	11	15	153	183	245	3	6	47	62	4	4	43	17	67	73	329
1866	3	6	9	12	30	32	19	117	145	190	4	4	38	53	3	4	23	12	42	229	359
1867	2	5	12	19	38	19	23	126	168	206	4	4	38	53	3	4	11	9	28	205	311
1868	2	17	11	20	50	34	19	140	188	246	6	6	34	51	3	4	1	12	17	186	376
1869	2	10	20	29	54	24	18	127	169	246	4	4	64	50	4	4	1	7	13	177	387

The acts of Congress of March 3, 1819, and June 12, 1858, prescribe that the vessels of the Navy shall be named by the Secretary of the Navy, under the direction of the President, according to the following rule:

Sailing vessels of the first class shall be named after the States of the Union; those of the second class after rivers; those of the third class after the principal cities and towns; and those of the fourth class as the President may direct.

Steamships of the first class shall be named after the States of the Union; those of the second class after the rivers and principal cities and towns; and those of the third class as the President may direct; care being taken that no two vessels in the Navy shall bear the same name. The Secretary may change the names of purchased vessels.

By act of Congress July 16, 1862, the vessels of the Navy are required to be divided into four classes, to be commanded as nearly as may be as follows:

First rates by commodores; second rates by captains; third rates by commanders; fourth rates by lieutenant-commanders.

By act of Congress June 12, 1858, steamships of forty guns or more must be classed as first rates; those of twenty guns and under forty as second rates; and those of less than twenty guns as third rates.

No provision has been made by Congress for the classification of iron-clads, some of the most formidable vessels of the Navy of that class mounting only one or two heavy guns, with the tonnage of first, second, and third rates of the sailing or steam navy. This has led to the Department's classifying all the vessels of the Navy by their tonnage rather than their guns, and by the Navy Regulations of 1871.

First rates are screw steamships, paddle steamers, and

iron-clad sea steamers of 3,000 tons and upwards, and wooden ships of the line (if in commission for sea service).

Second rates—Screw steamships, paddle steamers, and iron-clad sea steamers of from 2,000 to 3,000 tons, and sailing frigates (if put in commission for sea service).

Third rates—Screw steamships and paddle steamers, of 800 to 2,000 tons; iron-clad steamers of 1,200 to 2,000 tons; sailing vessels of war of the sloop class (if put in commission).

Fourth rates—Screw steamships and paddle steamers below 800 tons; small class war vessels and storeships.

Whenever any vessels above named are used as storeships or receiving ships, they shall rate lower according to the decision of the Department.

It is understood these rulings are undergoing revision at the present time by the Department.

An arbitrary changing of ships' rates on the Navy Register is shown in the foregoing tables from 1862 to 1871, especially in the ironclads—thus in 1864, of 74 ironclads then in service 9 are first-rates, 5 second-rates, 56 third-rates, 4 fourth-rates; while the next year the same vessels are rated 3 as first-rates, 6 as third-rates, 56 as fourth-rates. In 1868, again, 41 of the fourth-rates become third-rates, and in 1870 they are once more classed as fourth-rates; the vessels being the same or nearly so. A similar changing of rates is shown in the other vessels of the Navy, so that the future historian will be extremely puzzled how to rate the vessels in his accounts of their services.

By act of Congress, April 21, 1866, the President may direct any armed vessel of the United States to be sold when in his opinion such vessel is so much out of repair that it will not be for the interest of the United States to repair her.

By act February 21, 1861 not more than \$3,000 shall be expended at any Navy-yard in repairing the hull and spars of any vessel, until the necessity and expediency of such repairs and the probable cost thereof are ascertained and reported to the Navy Department by an examining board, which shall be composed of one captain or commander in the Navy, designated by the Secretary of the Navy, the naval constructor of the yard where such vessel may be ordered for repairs, and two master workmen of said yard, or one master workman and an engineer of the Navy, according to the nature of the repairs to be made. Said master workman and engineer shall be designated by the head of the bureau of construction and repair.

By the same act not more than \$1,000 shall be expended in repairs of the sails or rigging of a vessel without a similar board, to be composed of a navy officer designated by the Secretary of the Navy, and the master rigger and master sailmaker of the yard where the vessel is ordered.

No patented articles (act July 18, 1861), connected with marine engines can be purchased or used in connection with any steam vessel of war, until the same shall have been submitted to a competent board of naval engineers and recommended by such board in writing for use.

COLONEL James Lupton, of the U. S. Patent Office, Washington, in a letter to the Cincinnati Commercial, gives an account of the Polar expedition under Captain Hall, based upon private letters from on board the *Polaris*. He states that "it is understood that the route by way of Jones' Sound, originally settled upon, will probably be abandoned—the captain's official instructions giving him large discretion—and as the season proves remarkably favorable, the drift-ice being light, he probably steam up Smith's Sound into Kennedy Channel, substantially over the same track of Kane and Hayes (which many best read in Arctic matters firmly believe the surest gateway to the Pole), hoping to reach about 81 deg. for the establishment of winter quarters, which, if he succeeds in doing, will bring him within say 540 geographical miles of the North Pole. The noble ship *Congress*, of about two thousand tons, which carried up their surplus coal and provisions to the rendezvous at Disco, literally astonished the natives, being by far the largest ship ever seen in those waters. The Danish authorities overwhelmed them with kindnesses; nothing that could be furnished or thought of for the expedition was left undone; and when, at noon on the 17th of August, the *Polaris* weighed anchor and steamed out of the harbor at Godhavn, the yards of the *Congress* were manned by three hundred gallant tars, and amidrous cheers and salvos of artillery from the frigate and from on shore, the heroic adventurers started on their perilous voyage."

Defending the members of the expedition from an attack made upon them in the California *Overland Monthly*, by Dr. Walker, Colonel Lupton says: "But the doctor's special grief seems to be that a sergeant of the Signal Corps is given the responsible berth of meteorologist of the expedition. He sneers at him as an 'enlisted man,' and has the audacity to declare that 'instruments of which he scarcely knows the names are furnished him for use and observation.' Sergeant Meyer, at whom this ill-natured fling is made, is a young Prussian, highly educated, and acknowledged expert, and of superior ability. Having been a fortnight after their start on board the *Polaris*, and in daily contact with and observation of him, I know whereof I speak. As is well known, the corps of 'observer-sergeants' in the Signal Corps, although nominally 'enlisted men,' embodies a large amount of practical, scientific talent, and some thoroughly educated professional men. One I happened to know served with honor as a volunteer surgeon."

THE French and Italian papers are full of accounts of the great event of the day, the opening of the Mont Cenis Tunnel. The Statesmen of France thought the festivities at Turin a good opportunity of establishing cordial relations between the two countries, or representing such as actually existing, and thus putting an end to the estrangement which the chauvinists and clericals have caused by their eagerness in siding with the Pope.

## GENERAL ANDERSON AT SUMTER.

In an article occasioned by the recent death of General Robert Anderson, the Savannah (Ga.) *Republican* says.

"The writer of this, by invitation of Captain Hartstene, who had command of the evacuation ceremonies at Sumter, was present on that interesting occasion, a jubilee on water never before witnessed in this country. We came out of the fort with its commander, and subsequently, in the pilot-house of the steamer *General Clinch*, to which he and his command were first transferred, had a long and pleasant interview with the vanquished soldier. He was most unhappy about the differences that had sprung up between the Government and his native South. His situation as a Southern man had been more trying, but he considered the highest obligation upon him was to do his duty as a soldier without reference to his feelings. He declared to us that no circumstance could have induced him to fire upon his fellow-countrymen except in defense. The first shot came from them, and was directed at the flag which he was put there to protect; hence no alternative was left him. We inquired what would be his policy when he reached Washington; he replied that all his labors should be on the side of peace. In any event, he had no heart, he said for war upon his own countrymen, and he never did again enter the field."

We inquired of Major Anderson why he abandoned Fort Moultrie after his positive engagement with a committee of South Carolinians not to leave it. His reply was, that mutual obligations were entered into—he to remain, and the Carolinians not to disturb him while in possession of the fort. He believed those who gave the assurance acted in good faith, but they could not control others. He left Fort Moultrie under reliable information that without the consent of the authorities of Carolina, a plot had been formed in Charleston, by the more impulsive portion of the population, to attack the fort in the rear. He had unquestionable evidence that such an expedition was on foot, and believing that the work was not defensible, he evacuated it and transferred his garrison to Fort Sumter.

And just here, it may not be uninteresting to relate another circumstance in the same connection. Late in the evening, after the *Isabel* had left for the bar with Major Anderson and his garrison, the steamer *General Clinch*, with a large and enthusiastic crowd on board, turned her prow toward the city. The capture of the fort and garrison was on every tongue, and the wildest rejoicing pervaded the vessel, many believing the war at an end and Southern independence accomplished. On deck there was a pile of cotton bales, and when nearing the wharf, we discerned Captain Hartstene reclining on the top of them, evidently musing, and apparently taking no part in the general enthusiasm. Passing by, we addressed him, and inquired if he felt unwell under the fatigues of the day. "No, not sick," he remarked, "I was only occupied with serious thoughts of the future while the rest are enjoying the present. I am a Southern man, and sympathize with my people in their wrongs; but I have long been in the service of the United States and know her spirit and power. I was only thinking how terribly she would avenge this dishonor to her flag."

## DECAY OF THE INDIANS.

(From the Washington Chronicle.)

A CORRESPONDENT of the Pacific *Rural Press* lately visited the provisional Flathead reservation on Solo Fork of Bitter Root river. By the treaty of 1855 this reservation, at the discretion of the President, may be surveyed and made permanent. The Indians, having lived here a long time, are loth to give it up, though they promise obedience to the behests of their great white father. They now number but thirty-four men besides women and children. In 1855, when this treaty was made, they numbered one hundred and fifty men. There has been no collision in the last fifteen years between these Indians and the white people to cause this enormous decay of their tribe, yet they now number but little more than one-fifth of their former strength.

A similar decay is going on among the tribes colonized in the Indian Territory. Ten years ago they numbered twenty-five thousand; to-day they can scarcely muster fourteen thousand. The Creeks have declined thirty-three per cent.; the Seminoles fifty per cent.; the Choctaws and Chickasaws each twenty-five per cent. in ten years. In 1850 the Comanches were a formidable tribe of fifty thousand; to-day they present a wretched residuum of not over ten thousand. The Pawnees, so formidable in the middle of this century, are nearly extinct. Of the twenty thousand Crows and Blackfeet in 1850, but a few miserable beggars are left.

It would seem that the reservation system has failed to arrest the destruction of the red man. The ravages



## CORRESPONDENCE.

## FIFTEEN-INCH GUNS AT FORT MONROE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In answer to the author of "A Word to X," let me say that "the artillery officers who have fired them (15-inch guns) each year in target practice" referred to by "Impartial Observer," are prohibited by a General War Department order of some years' standing from using more than fifty pounds of powder for a charge; and, under the reasonable supposition that the order is duly observed, their conduct has nothing whatever to do with what happens when the ordnance use their hundred pounds at the practice ground. As it is, "Impartial Observer" does not deny our assertion in reference to cover. He says "he never observed a special regard for personal safety." We hold that even casual doubts in reference to it, from such a source as a gun in use, should not exist. We know the cover was there; and our authority for stating that it was pretty generally made available was derived from observations that covered a much larger period than "two years."

We wish this resident of Old Point had noticed some of the other portions of our letter. We are anxious to have a true statement of the vent theory; to find out whether two or three 15-inch guns failed; and more especially anxious to know when the endurance test promised by the Chief of Ordnance two years ago is to be applied to the 15-inch guns. X.

## THE RIGHTS OF COMPANY OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: While the Regulations are being revised, it behooves all officers cognizant of abuses to inform the members of the board of the fact, with a view to their abatement, as the present Regulations are so imperfect, obscure, and ambiguous as to admit of any construction, to the material injury of discipline and efficiency. The remedy provided in the present Regulations for redress of grievances is almost a dead letter: for how often do we hear of courts of inquiry being convened to protect one officer from wrong done him by his superior? Justice must yield to courtesy, and the lowest in rank must go to the wall because, forsooth, the endorsement put upon his appeal by the officer doing him the wrong, and through whose hands the appeal must pass, "disapproves" of it, and makes a statement, regarding the truth or falsity of which no inquiry is made.

This abuse of power is ruining the Army, and its effects are most apparent on the frontier, where the exercise of the ruling power is the most arrogant and the most abused. By justice, without regard to rank, can discipline and efficiency alone be secured; by injustice the Army crumbles in pieces, as the condition of affairs at the present time gives evidence.

The gentlemen composing the Board of Revision should summon before them company commanders whose testimony and opinions upon points of organization and discipline are entitled to serious consideration, for the company is the unit of the Army, as the efficiency of the company is dependent upon its commander. Disgust and discouragement upon the part of these officers is working not the welfare of the service.

EX-CATHEDRA.

## SMALL FAVORS THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The pursuit of glory is the legitimate object of a soldier, but in times of peace the opportunities for its achievement are few and far between; still at long intervals some fortunate wearer of blue and gilt succeeds in knocking the chip off the war god's shoulder, and drawing forth thunders of applause from gratified citizens and an unmuzzled press. An instance of this kind has just occurred in this department, and Captain Lewis Johnson, Twenty-fourth Infantry, was the lucky man selected to be wreathed with inkly laurels.

Fort Stockton is situated in a barren wilderness about fifty miles west of the Pecos, at the point where the great Comanche war trail between Chihuahua and their depot of supplies in the Indian Territory crosses the San Antonio and El Paso wagon road. There is living about the post a population of perhaps one hundred souls, whose business is with the troops and whose lives and property are protected by them, and who could not remain on the ground a week but for the troops.

It seems that early in October two Mexicans left the vicinity of Stockton to hunt cattle on the Pecos, taking four days' rations and intending to return at the end of that time. Eight days afterward the person who had been guilty of the criminal folly of sending so small a party to such a distance from the post mentioned the matter in a note to the post surgeon, and expressed a fear "that the Indians might have got them." The doctor mentioned it to the temporary post commander, Captain Johnson, and learned that all the available cavalry of the post were already out in the direction the Mexicans had gone, and of whose going Captain Johnson now learned for the first time. Four or five days after the Mexicans were supposed to have been killed.

The two meanest newspapers—*Herald* and *Express*—of San Antonio were furnished with a version of the affair reflecting severely upon the post commander, which was published.

An official investigation was at once ordered by the department commander, which resulted (as all who know Captain Johnson's magnificent record believed it would) in a complete vindication of the post commander's course in the matter.

General Merritt, now at that post, and who is not wholly unknown to fame, and whose opinions in such matters ought to be conclusive, says in his endorsement concerning the affair: "The sooner citizens learn that they cannot with safety roam around this country, either alone or in pairs, the better for them. If the gar-

riçon was a thousand strong, it could not protect individuals in their erratic wanderings after cattle."

I am sorry to have troubled you with this matter, but when the fair fame of an officer is ignorantly and maliciously attacked, it becomes a subject for

VINDICATION.

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, November 11, 1871.

## OUR NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: For several years I have been an almost constant reader of your JOURNAL, and during all that time not a solitary case of an enlisted man appointed to a commission came under my observation. That no such promotion has taken place I feel almost confident, and such being the case, what wonder is it that a laxity, and in fact a total want of discipline is discernible in all the line branches of the service? If you procure good and efficient non-commissioned officers, a well-disciplined, well-regulated, sober company is sure to follow. That few, if any, of the latter can be met must therefore be attributed to the want of the former, and this want can in turn be traced to the very slight remuneration they receive for the performance of responsible and delicate duties, which, if discharged conscientiously, make them objects of dislike to those over whom they experience authority, and with whom, perforce, from the manner of quartering men, they are brought into close contact.

Then, the universal opinion that talents, no matter how high their order, "availeth not" in promoting him beyond an enlisted man unless he can bring a political lever, in the shape of a wire-puller, at Washington, to place his qualifications in their most becoming light, neutralizes every ambition he might be prone to cherish.

Is it a cause of wonder, then, that an efficient non-commissioned officer is a *rara avis*? With but a few paltry dollars difference in the pay of the highest non-commissioned officer and that of the high private in the rear rank, with not an iota of difference in their status, with no incentive, as promotion, etc., to feed any laudable ambition they may entertain, can it be a cause for a moment's surprise that as a class our non-commissioned officers are absolutely worthless?

"Infantry" in an able manner hit "Red-tapeism" "from the shoulder," but it appears to me that that was only nibbling at the loose strands of the "Gordian knot."

The superiority of the Prussian, French, Austrian, and English armies is owing to the wide gap that exists between a non-commissioned officer and a private, both in pay and standing.

I intended beginning by asking you a question, but shall close by doing so:

Is appointment to commission by enlisted men only a thing of the past, and is paragraph 77 R. A. R. only intended to gull the credulous? INQUIRER.

## CAUSE AND CURE OF DESERTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The subject of desertions from the Army has of late excited much comment and discussion, and while great surprise has been expressed thereat, no one practical mode has been suggested by which they may be prevented, nor have the causes for the crime been fully set forth. With the view, therefore, of bringing the matter more plainly before the minds of our military authorities, I am induced to embody in a brief form the result of my experience and personal observation.

A recruit, learning that the pay of a soldier is fixed at a certain rate, with an allowance for clothing not drawn, and a sufficient quantity of excellent rations, naturally concludes that he has bettered his condition by laying aside the implements of his former occupation as a tradesman or laborer, and enlisting for strictly military service. His impression is further confirmed at the first pay-table by receiving the stipulated sums of money, and his drill, although at first fatiguing, is by no means distasteful. The habits of neatness imposed upon him are, he perceives, conducive to his health, while his rations and plentiful supplies of vegetables, with which he is furnished at the rendezvous, are quite equal to his wants and expectations. The only perceptible drawback is that the clothing issued to him being too large or unsuited to his figure must be altered at his own expense, and the material being of inferior quality, scarcely warrants the expense of alteration.

The day at length arrives when he is ordered to join his regiment, and he (with some two or three hundred other recruits) is furnished with a hard bunk in the confined hold of a ship, or packed into a car to be taken to the confines of a civilization, whence his march for the frontier is to commence.

Arriving at this point, he finds that he cannot be furnished with vegetables to eat or tent to shelter him from the inclemency of the weather. His toilsome march performed, he at length reaches his destination, the detachment to which he belongs having been greatly diminished in numbers by losses from desertion.

He is attached to a company, and the usual routine of camp duties is commenced, and this is varied by the various fatigue details made upon his company, the duties being felling and hauling lumber, digging, working in a quarry, loading and unloading wagons, and such work as is usually performed by laborers. He begins to think that he might as well have remained at home. Should he be a carpenter or blacksmith, he will find abundant opportunities to return to his former avocation, receiving therefor soldier's pay, except he should be fortunate enough to be placed on extra duty, in which case his remuneration is slightly increased.

He discovers that his tour for guard duty comes around more frequently than he thinks is proper, and learns that although his company consists of fifty men on paper, there are really but thirty-five men for duty, by reason of the details made for the battery, quartermaster's and commissary departments.

Should he, perchance, be a man of a religious turn of mind, his feelings are greatly shocked at the entire ab-

sence of all care for the moral welfare of the troops, and frequently by the actual desecration of the Sabbath day.

He has depended upon the certain receipt of the pay under which he enlisted, but when his second payment is made he is told that the amounts of pay and clothing money have been reduced so much per month.

He deserts (taking with him his arms and ammunition for protection on his way), and if re-captured, assigns as a reason that, inasmuch as the Government has failed to keep faith with him, he considers himself in nowise bound to it by any honorable or moral obligation.

The above are some of the most prominent points and causes of the discontent prevailing to so great an extent in the Army, and the cure for or prevention of the crime of desertion will be apparent to every reflecting mind, viz., raise the pay and clothing money, furnish the troops with good clothing, give them a greater variety of rations, with at least the addition of potatoes at all stations, employ them as soldiers, and not as laborers, and give the company commanders greater control over the organization and discipline of their men and the manner of their employment, and the improvement will be at once manifest; while as a measure of economy, it will redound greatly to the benefit of the Government.

JUSTICE.

## THE GOOD TEMPLARS.

We have been requested to publish the following:

HALL OF NELSON A. MILES LODGE, No. 130,  
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS,  
November 19, 1871.

To All Military Lodges of Good Templars in the U. S. Army, Greeting:

BROTHERS: At a regular meeting of the Nelson A. Miles Lodge No. 130, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, a resolution was passed calling upon all military lodges of our order to place themselves in correspondence with this lodge, and advise with us upon the feasibility of establishing a Military Grand Lodge of Good Templars. The advantages of this must be apparent to all military members of our order, for by it we could obtain many rights and privileges which it is otherwise impossible for us to obtain. Not but what State Grand Lodges are well conducted, and do their share of the noble work, but they do not or cannot fully understand our peculiar wants and necessities, and consequently fail to legislate in a way that properly meets our case. Neither are we so closely connected as we should be. Some lodges working under Grand Lodges, and others under the R. W. Grand Lodge of North America, decisions are often given that conflict when our lodges remove to other States than where they may be at the time. A Military Grand Lodge would excite a spirit of emulation among the various military lodges that would prove of much benefit, and add greatly to our facilities for advancing the good work of temperance.

Therefore we invite the action of all military lodges, instructing their secretaries to place themselves in correspondence with our Secretary, for the purpose of arriving at some united action.

Fraternally, FRANK S. HINKLE, W. R. S.

A LATE lecture of Major-General Chittingham, of the British army, on army reform, contains many striking points, some of which are as applicable to our service as to the English:

He spoke from the experience derived from a long and intimate acquaintance with the British army, both abroad and at home, and from a military education received in the best school of scientific military knowledge—viz., Prussia. In the letters and pamphlets and books he had published, he had drawn comparisons between the Prussian and British military systems. The results were as follows: First. The Prussian officers are proud of their profession and proud of their uniform; the same could not generally be said of English officers, who too often vote their duty a bore, and rarely wear their uniform a moment longer than they can possibly avoid. To be sure, the army is at the top of the social and official tree in Prussia, and in most continental countries; whereas in England it occupies a very inferior position, comparatively, in public respect and estimation. Secondly. As a general rule the Prussian officers, on entering the army, have adopted a permanent profession, whereas permanency is rather the exception than the rule in England. Thirdly. The Prussian officers in general dedicate their time and their talents almost entirely to their duties, or to the studies and exercises necessary to make them perfect commanders of soldiers; whereas British officers, at least the vast majority of them, give their chief time and ability to sports and pastimes. The general views taken by the lecturer with regard to army reform start from the leading principles—that there should be better pay for the soldier, and a higher, scientific, and more practical education for the officer. He advised that throughout the British army the soldiery should be arranged in two classes—a first and second class soldier, with gradations of pay increasing periodically, according to the capacity, devotedness to the service, stricter performance of duty, and the moral conduct of the men. The ranks should be filled with a self-respecting, well-conducted class, encouraged to maintain their respectability by the liberality of the State. It was a Cromwellian class of soldier, in fact, that was required to improve the army.

In the German Reichstag State Minister Delbrück has announced that out of the 400 million thalers of war-indemnity already paid, two millions had been allotted to the Germans expelled from France, four millions to landwehr and reserve men, six millions to ship owners, eleven millions for injury to property by war, 86,666,000 for the Alsace-Lorraine railways, and five millions for their rolling stock; and finally 163,333,000 to the South-German States. This leaves a surplus of 137 millions of thalers, the destination of which, with the exception of forty millions, has been already decided on.



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**WANTED—TO KNOW THE ADDRESS OF** LAWRENCE KIDD, formerly sergeant and hospital steward and U. S. A.

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**WANTED—A DRUM-MAJOR FOR THE** Fourth U. S. Infantry, stationed at Frankfort, Ky. Will be given the position of Principal Musician. Address Lieutenant G. L. LUHN, Fourth Infantry, Fort Columbus, N. Y. Harbor, or Lieutenant GEO. O. WEBSTER, Adjutant Fourth Infantry, Frankfort, Ky.

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THE French and Germans have maintained an exchange of civilities since the war, somewhat similar to that which for a time characterized the intercourse between our Northern and Southern States. The French accuse their German adversaries of being barbarians, murderers, and thieves—organize associations to refuse employment to German workmen, and ostentatiously expel the German savans from their scientific societies, in which some of them held a corresponding membership. In their zeal they have in one instance at least expelled an unfortunate doctor who has been dead for twenty years, because "he belonged to a nation of spies and plunderers." Doubtless he had been detected taking advantage of some of the French spiritual mediums to obtain information for the enemy. The Germans, on their part, entertain themselves with exhilarating pictures of the intellectual, political, and material decadence of France. In proof of this intellectual decline, the *German Correspondent* quotes with satisfaction an article from a French paper lamenting the inferiority of the men of 1870, as compared with those of 1848, and those of 1848 as compared with those of 1830. M. THIERS's superiority it tells us is due to the fact that he is the survivor of two or three generations of politicians.

THE little brochure from the pen of William Greener, Jr., of which Messrs. Schuyler, Hartley, & Graham have imported the first edition, is an exceedingly opportune publication. A larger volume on the cognate topic of fowling-guns, by the elder Greener, is still an authority among sporting readers. The present work is a comprehensive essay upon breech-loading arms, relating not only to sporting guns and rifles, but giving a general view of the systems that have thus far been adopted for military use. Mr. Greener's heritage of information as to the practical requisites of our arms has evidently not diminished under his own use of it. His observations are generally sound and practical, and, though his theories may in some instances be open to criticism, his book is an exceptionally fair and generous review of the field in which his own guns are conspicuous competitors. In a future notice we propose correcting several errors in relation to American arms, that mar the general precision of its make-up. Meanwhile we commend it, as a convenient reference book, to the members of our new Rifle Association, and to military readers.

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The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype it, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

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**STAFF REORGANIZATION.**

THERE is one subject that we hope will receive the consideration of the War Department and of Congress this coming winter, and that is the subject of staff reorganization. The very smallness of our Army renders it all the more vital that its organization should be as nearly perfect as possible, especially that of the staff. Our staff system and organization, with the exception of the fusion of the military and topographical engineers into one corps, are substantially the same as they were a quarter of a century ago. In an era of stupendous changes and progress on all sides it is surely questionable whether that system and organization were so perfectly devised twenty-five years or more ago, that they still remain thoroughly or even safely adequate for the new order of military conditions created by new arms and ammunition, and the swift means of movement and concentration of armies by steam power. Recent events do not warrant us to indulge in any such a hope, or in any national vanity so ill-founded. Therefore we regard it as really imperative that a radical inquiry should be instituted to ascertain to what extent reorganization is called for.

A very proper preliminary step in this inquiry will be to compare our own staff organization with that of Prussia, recognized to be the best of any army.

We have a single military school at which all cadets are educated precisely alike, in the same course of studies, whether to enter the engineer or ordnance corps, the infantry, artillery or cavalry. Officers of the lowest rank, captains of the staff in the Adjutant-General's, Quartermaster's and Subsistence Departments are selected from the grade of first lieutenants in the line (infantry, cavalry, and artillery.) After that, promotion in each staff corps, or department is by seniority. The training of the line officer who may be transferred to a staff department in five to eight years after graduation at West Point, has meanwhile been merely that which is to be acquired as a subaltern attached to a comparatively small command, either of infantry, artillery or cavalry, and generally on the frontier. Now this is a training little calculated to fit an officer for a high order of staff duties. Before the transfer is consummated no examination is required as to special fitness or general military acquirements, and the officer begins his staff career with no other military instruction than that rudimentary knowledge imparted years before at West Point, and that acquaintance with service details which is to be gained in a subaltern's grade upon the border. Under such a system it is simply impossible to have highly instructed staff officers, howsoever accomplished they may become as mere executive officers. This NAPOLEON, after the battle of Leipzig, admitted and deplored to be the character of the French staff under his system; for, with his supreme genius for war, his prodigious memory and mastery of details, his vigilance and rare versatility, he was accustomed to rely on himself rather than upon staff officers, and so neglected, and fatally alighted staff organization, as he subsequently confessed.

On the other hand, those who upon graduation are at once assigned either to the engineer or ord-

nance corps, become engrossed with the special duties of their corps; that is to say, if an engineer in the building of fortifications and public works; or if an ordnance officer, in the details of an arsenal or armory. In this manner we may train excellent specialists, but not officers ready to enter upon staff duties such as are expected in modern armies.

But how different the Prussian system! All branches of the Prussian army feed their staff corps and departments with the choicest and most thoroughly trained officers, to be further fitted for the utmost exigencies of staff service by being passed through a species of military crucible called the War Academy, which, ever since 1850, has been under the special direction of VON MOLTKE himself. The élèves of this academy are officers who, having mastered their regimental duties, have given evidence of decided military qualities, talents, energy and powers of application. These, in certain numbers, at certain fixed intervals, enter the Academy by selection after having shown in one of the general war schools their proficiency in all the elementary knowledge upon which the art of war rests, and also manifested a capacity to acquire further knowledge, with the aptness to apply all practically.

The course of studies at the War Academy provides for a far wider and more practical range than has ever been thought of in other armies. Every art or science which can bear in any way upon the condition of armies is properly studied, and a high proficiency in foreign languages is specially exacted, before an officer can be attached to the higher staff, while plain drawing and surveying are reduced to perfection by the system established. For these élèves are sent off to reconnoitre or survey distant districts, and to bring back the most accurate reports of the condition of the country traversed. Its roads, villages, towns, rivers, or all its topographical features in detail, with its aptitude for the movement and support of armies or the separate arms of the service. Those who may exhibit the greatest talent in this way, are subsequently selected to be sent to foreign countries to make similar surveys and reports. It was in this manner that were acquired that marvellously intimate knowledge not only of the railways, but of the by-ways, the forest paths, fords, bridges and other precise local information concerning France which characterized the late Prussian campaign in that country.

Those officers who may have established the highest standing for this species of capacity, who have shown thorough knowledge of all the questions of transportation and supplies, together with special ability to handle infantry, artillery and cavalry, in combination or separately, are appointed upon what is called the upper staff; while those who may have fallen below them, somewhat, but yet have shown military talents more than common, are placed upon the lower staff.

When finally pronounced qualified for staff service, both classes are then assigned to one or the other of the several army corps into which the Prussian army is divided at all times, and which comprises a complete army organization of itself. Having entered on duty with their respective corps, matters of discipline and of returns fall within the sphere of the lower staff, who become adjutants to the corps commander and to his generals of division. At the same time, the officers of the upper staff are occupied in planning defensive and offensive campaigns founded upon a profound study of the military resources and features of the country, from the frontier backward upon the capital, or every matter that can possibly serve to defeat or check an invading enemy. They likewise travel over the State which may immediately confront them, from time to time, until they quietly master all its military features and capacities, for offence or defence. Having finally served upon the staff for a certain number of years, all these officers are returned to their several regiments, accomplished strategists and tacticians and their places are filled in turn by younger men.

Thus we see that the Prussian staff is not, as in our service, a corps of officers permanently isolated and apart from the line of the army, but a body of regimental officers temporarily detached and highly trained, in successive series, to staff duties, but subsequently returned to the line of the army. By this system, every regiment, whether of infantry or battalion of artillery, has officers attached who have



served and been thoroughly trained on the upper staff, and therefore, when the occasion arises, are qualified to take the lead in executing the plans of the general in chief in the most minute detail. Hence it was that, with regimental officers so accomplished and such a staff organization, there were concert, unity and celerity to so exquisite and marvellous a degree, in the enormous Prussian armies thrown upon France. It was this which made them, as it were, one many-jointed, articulated tractable whole, of which its staff was the informing spirit.

#### CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES.

NEARLY a month ago we warned the readers of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL that the peace between this country and Spain was gravely threatened by the fact that an "insensate, irresponsible influence dominated at Havana, and thus far had been permitted to override with astonishing impunity every sentiment but the gratification of the most brutal passions." We pointed out briefly how the mob-controlled Spanish authorities in Cuba were liable at any moment to be driven into some act that would involve us inextricably, except by the sword, with Spain; and we admonished all concerned of the probabilities of such a contingency, "with all its consequences." Events have shown that we spoke advisedly. The *Hornet* indeed may not be seized at her anchorage, but simply because our Government happily interposed in time, and the *Hornet* happened also to be beyond the immediate reach of the Volunteers. But it seems that our consul at Havana has found it expedient to call for immediate naval protection for American citizens resident there. Another prominent American citizen, being established upon the island in large commercial and industrial pursuits, a man of known circumspection and prudence, the least likely of men to become involved in revolutionary conspiracies, has been summarily expelled, to his great injury. Six Cuban students mere lads, on last Tuesday afternoon, after a species of trial by a court-martial, were shot like so many dogs, simply for having, in a freak of boyish excitement, demolished the tomb of CASTANON, a Spanish editor, who, in his lifetime was regarded as the incarnation of the spirit of brutal hostility of the Spanish Volunteers to the Cuban people.

Of course their act was extremely indecorous, and we would not excuse the desecration of the tombs of the dead, although in so doing these boys followed the bad example and favorite custom of the Spanish Volunteers and soldiery. But under no circumstances could such an act call for or justify the butchering of these unfortunate youths; and we heartily agree with the *New York Times*, which asks, "Is it not time, however, that the Spaniards were reminded that they cannot be allowed to go on forever outraging every principle of civilized warfare, and making a fair island and its population, a mere human shamble? If Spain cannot keep the Cubans in check by a legitimate display of force, it concerns the civilized world to see that she does not do it by atrocities which would be disgraceful in Dahomey, and which are simply outrageous in the full light of American civilization."

The sooner this stand is taken by this country, the more prudent: for it must come in the end. It is a duty that we owe to ourselves, which will be forced upon us by the influences which reign and riot at Havana. More than two years ago, our Government protested against this slaughtering as shocking and intolerable, and demanded that a mode of war more in consonance with the Christian spirit of the age, more in accordance with civilization, should be adopted. Spain promised an immediate radical change. But that promise has been shamelessly broken. VALMASEDA, whose acts had been made the subject of a special protest by the President, was promoted from grade to grade, until he sits upon the vice-royal throne. For every prisoner of war or other Cuban that had been shot after capture, at the time of the protest, more than ten have been slaughtered since, until the number, according to Spanish accounts, embraces many thousands.

Our Government has patiently waited, has been forbearing in face of the troubled state of affairs at home in Spain; but, from present indications, has seen the utter futility of waiting longer, at least as

to one step incumbent upon it: the recognition of a state of war in Cuba, a war that for three years has gone on without ability on the part of Spain to bring it to an end, although she has surrounded the island with vessels of war, and filled the interior with Spanish troops. There is a war that can no longer be officially ignored in this country. We are satisfied our authorities have wisely come to this conclusion, and have determined speedily to accord belligerent rights to the Cubans. In such a course the authorities at Washington will have the warm sympathy and support of the whole American people.

GERMANY is indebted to the splendid successes of her army for the fact, that notwithstanding the great changes in her political situation which have followed the war with France, the burdens of the people have not thus far been increased. The budget of the new German empire shows a happy equilibrium between outlay and income, while there is perhaps no State in Europe which has not a greater or less deficit to provide for. It appears, from the statement recently laid before the Reichstag, that the expenses for the year amounted to one hundred and ten and one-half million thalers, and that this sum, with the exception of about thirty-six million thalers, is covered by the ordinary toll and tax returns. These, of course, are only the imperial expenses, and the budgets of the several States swell the total expenses of Germany to three hundred and seven and one-half million thalers.

Although the resources of Germany have shown themselves fully adequate to the State necessities, but provided for by the indemnity received from France, the successful termination of the war has not, as was hoped, decreased the expenses. On the contrary, peace is followed by a decided increase. Although only ninety million thalers were demanded to cover the expenses for the army, this was due to the fact that the Government, in consequence of economy in other departments, had a surplus of ten million thalers at its disposition, and it has already been announced that the future army expenses will amount to at least one hundred and four million, perhaps one hundred and ten million thalers, so that the Germans will then have to raise about three thalers per head, for the army.

In the Reichstag many objections are raised to such an enormous army tax. The South German deputies especially call attention to the fact that the unity of Germany was expected to result in the reduction of the army, while the contrary proves true; where the North German confederation contented itself with two hundred and twenty-five thalers for a single soldier, the empire declares that two hundred and forty-nine thalers are absolutely required. Even by those who admit that Germany must at all times be strong and ready to strike, it is argued that if all able young men were to pass through the school of the army, that less than one per centum of the population need be kept under arms, provided the Government will reduce the term of service in time of peace from three to two years, which would be sufficient for instruction in the duties of an infantry soldier. The Government, however, declares that such a change is impossible, as the necessity of even a defensive position will make even greater demands upon her military resources. A possible reduction of the present standard in future years is admitted, but until the now constant latent danger of a war has passed, everything will remain as it is.

Referring to the formation of the army, which she has only been able to accomplish by overriding the opposition of the people's representatives, the Government to whom Germany owes its present position demands that confidence be placed in her, and that she be allowed to determine when it will be possible to reduce the burdens of the people by economy in the army. A German contemporary, discussing the reduction of the German army at present, says:

"It is indisputable that the present moment is not fitted for this. France has yet to pay three milliards war indemnity, and if, as long as she is without allies, she would rather pay than venture a war in which she would likely be crushed, it may be possible that Russia, and even Austria, where BEUST no longer reigns, may, under certain circumstances, offer themselves as allies, and that a war

would then break out which would strain the strength of Germany most terribly. For such a possible issue preparations must be made, and if Russia brings her army to a height of 1,800,000 men, and the public opinion there evinces hatred to Germany, she cannot uphold peace, unless she keeps her army in continual readiness. It is conceivable that this time will come. In March, 1874, France makes her final payment to Germany, and it will then be decided whether she consents to fulfill her obligations and tender her hand to Germany for a lasting peace, or run the hazard of a new struggle. Meanwhile, however, the situation in Austria will have cleared itself, and the politics of Russia will have taken a decided course, so that either the conditions for a universal peace will have been established or the last great decisive European conflict will have broken out."

ALL who respect character and capacity, under whatever form of public opinion or individual idiosyncrasy they may reveal themselves, will regret to hear that the French have found no way to save ROSSEL from the death sentence pronounced upon him for his connection with the Commune. France has far too few such men to be able to spare even one. It was hard, doubtless, for those in authority to overlook ROSSEL's association with the Commune; it must have been equally hard to subject to a punishment which has no recall, one whose high spirit and bearing commanded the respect of even those who judged him and proved what noble possibilities there were in the man. His last days were occupied with a work on the military reorganization of the army, which is full of valuable suggestions to his countrymen, and he accepted without complaint the judgment which cut short his career at the early age of twenty-seven. ROSSEL's errors were those of a youth that gave promise of a noble manhood, and the earnestness of spirit, determination of character and promptness in action which secured him rank in the Commune, in spite of his intolerance of its dishonesty and incapacity, might, under the guidance of a riper experience, have given him a far different place in history. It is unfortunate for France that she is subjected to an administration of justice which acquits VICTOR PLACE, who trades upon her necessities but is brother to an archbishop, and condemns ROSSEL, the young captain of engineers whose earnest patriotism misled him.

ROSSEL received his military education at the Military School of La Flèche from which he was graduated in 1855, and in the Polytechnic, from which he was graduated in 1862. Appointed sub-lieutenant of engineers at the school of artillery in Metz, he was promoted lieutenant of engineers in 1866, and captain August 2, 1870. He was still at Metz when the war broke out, and remained there until the capitulation of BAZAINE, when he escaped in disguise, and joined GAMBETTA, whom he forsook upon the declaration of the Commune at Paris. He was arrested on the 7th of June, while escaping from Paris in the disguise of a railway employee, brought to trial before a Court-martial in August, condemned to death and executed on Tuesday, November 28, in spite of earnest efforts to procure a pardon or the commutation of his sentence, in which, however, he took no part. He fell dead at the first volley of the firing party, while others executed with him, less fortunate, had to be pistolled after being shot down. He met his doom like a man, and his near relatives were equally unmoved. The father, mother and sister of the condemned man were in court when the sentence of death was read, and not a tear was shed.

WE hope what Major-General WHITTINGHAM, in a lecture before the Royal United Service Institution of London, said of the British army officers is not entirely true of ours, though we confess to a doubt whether it don't apply to a good many of them. "Nearly the only books," said he, "which have no value at all in the country, are military works, and almost all authors lose money in bringing them out. There is actually no public for such reading. The officers read nothing and buy no books, and it is a dead loss to publish any military works."

SECRETARY Boutwell has ordered the revenue steamers *Johnson*, *Sherman*, and *Fessenden*, on the lakes, into winter quarters.



## INDIAN AFFAIRS IN ARIZONA.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Tucson, (Arizona Territory) *Citizen*, writing from Camp Bowie, under date of October 26, says:

"I will now continue the scout of Captain Russell, whom I left in my former letter, with twenty-five mounted men of his command, and Robert H. Whitney, citizen, acting as volunteer guide, nine miles from Cienega de Sauz, going in the direction of Ohiricahua Mountains on an Indian trail on the 23d. On the 24th, Captain Russell with his command, went into a deep cañon known as Horseshoe Cañon, where he was attacked about 3 P. M., by a large body of Indians. Captain Russell ordered his men at once under cover, himself sitting upon his horse exposed to the fire, and the fight lasted until after dark. Captain Russell's short note sent in says that many Indians were killed, but could not say how many, as he had not a sufficient number of men to dislodge them, and he withdrew about 1 A. M., on the morning of the 25th. Robert H. Whitney was killed at the first fire, and one soldier, named Blockhouse, was badly wounded during the fight; also, two horses were killed. Captain Russell says in his note that his engagement has been with Cachise, and from the statement of Sergeant Kinney, who came in with the dispatch, I judged it to be undoubtedly the case, as, when Mr. Whitney was killed, an Indian called out in Spanish, supposing they had killed the celebrated guide of this post—Marjilda Grijalba—who is with General Crook, that 'the wife of Marjilda could now go to Sonora and get another Mexican.' At a distance probably Whitney looked like the noted guide. So we begin to see the first fruits of the peace policy here. The truth is, Cachise is not in at Cañon Alamosa, nor has he been. Cachise himself is a cripple in his left arm and his right leg, and always goes mounted, because of his inability to go on foot. Another Indian has claimed to be Cachise, and Superintendent Pope and Agent Piper, good souls, have taken him for what he called himself, and published to the world, with a great flourish of bombast, that the dreaded chieftan was upon their reserve, as docile as a lamb. Thus the Indian again outwits the white man, and he always will do it until men are chosen for the position of Indian agents from a different class, i. e., from a class whose brain is not softened. Mr. Whitney is to be buried here to-day, with military honors. He was born in New York city, January 9, 1840, and therefore at the time that he was killed was aged thirty-one years, nine months, and sixteen days."

Writing again on the 28th, the same correspondent says:

"In my account of the Indian fight of Captain Russell's of the 24th of October, there were necessarily omitted many incidents that had not come to hand, as time enough had not elapsed to get details. First, I would pay a tribute to a worthy, energetic officer. There is little doubt but the plan of the Indians in getting Captain Russell into the cañon was well laid, and but for his presence of mind would have succeeded. In order to deceive the party following them, the Indians went into the cañon and then came out. Their trail led up the valley; but this was only a ruse, as they mounted the hills and were waiting for the captain to come into the trap with their whole force. The captain on seeing this outward-going trail was deceived, and did not expect to find any Indians in the cañon, and was taken by surprise at the water, with his animals—having come about forty miles without water. Had Captain Russell, when fired upon (one man killed and one mortally wounded, out of twenty-seven men), attempted to retreat or become at all demoralized, not a man would have got out of that cañon alive (the distance out being three miles from the plain), as Indians were posted on both sides, behind every rock and bush. But the command was ordered under cover—behind rocks, bushes and trees—by their commander, and punished the Indians so severely that they did not care to advance upon this handful of men skillfully handled; and, when the command finally withdrew from the cañon, darkness prevented the Indians' fire from being effective. Now, upon the point of this being the band of Cachise, and that he himself was in command: After Robert H. Whitney was killed the Indians kept calling out for 'Chivero,' shepherd, as they evidently mistook Whitney for the guide, Marjilda Grijalba, that being the name by which Grijalba was known by Cachise's band during his captivity—for being a small boy, he was herding sheep, hence the name. And, further, the chief who directed this band kept continually slapping his hand upon his breast and calling out in Spanish, 'Yo Cachise.' Add to this that Captain Russell and many of his men have met him before, and all agree in declaring that this was Cachise. With this testimony the point seems to be settled against Superintendent Pope and agent Piper that Cachise is not at peace, nor is he on the reservation at Cañon Alamosa."

A resident of Arizona, who is vouched for by the *Tribune* as a gentleman of high personal character, in a private letter says:

During Commissioner Vincent Colyer's visit to Arizona, General Crook ceased all operations against the Apaches, and gave him a full and fair opportunity to bring in the hostile Indians. Every effort was made to accomplish this end, but with little success. A few Indians who had already been in several times came in again, received several presents of blankets, etc., and then left for "pastures new," at one place taking a portion of the Government herd of mules, horses, and cattle with them. Cachise and his warriors did not come in at all, but continued to pick up stock, mail-riders, and such stray travellers as came in his way.

Mr. Colyer then had a grand talk with the Indians already peaceable, and established reservations across some of the principal highways, and prohibited armed parties of citizens from crossing them, calling upon the military, in the name of the President, to enforce his edict. It has appeared to the Arizonians that these orders, if enforced, would virtually suspend all travel in the Ter-

ritory, as citizens have to go armed to defend themselves, and to travel by the established roads or not travel at all.

This action of Mr. Colyer's, therefore, provokes universal indignation, and, taken in connection with the alleged fact that he refused to hear anything from citizens, but came and went with entirely *ex parte* views of the whole question, has rendered his mission here a failure. It is not, however, believed that the President intended such unprecedented use of his name in giving these absurd instructions; and, while General Crook did all in his power to aid in getting the Indians to come in, he refused to sanction the turning of the guns of the military upon peaceably disposed citizens, and informed Mr. Colyer that, so far as he was aware, the President did not desire or intend any such proceeding. He believed that the President's Indian policy was correct, and could be carried out without turning Arizona over to the Apaches or making war upon the citizens of that Territory.

Despatches from Arizona state that a hundred Government cattle were run off by Apache Indians in the Valle de Chino, near Prescott. The troops and citizens who were pursuing the Apaches who murdered the Wyckenburg stage passengers, trailed them directly to the Dale Creek reservation. The fact that a large part of the Apaches residing there were absent at the time of the massacre was proven by the officer on the reservation. A despatch says that among the passengers was one registered as Alfred W. Loring, of Wheeler's expedition. Loring was the only passenger who was not wounded at the first fire of the Indians, who were ambushed, completely surrounding the stage. The three passengers outside and the driver were killed at the first volley. The Indians then rushed for the stage. Loring and Hamil lost their presence of mind and jumped from the stage on the side where the Indians were. Messrs. Shepherd and Kruger, both wounded, jumped from the other side and escaped. In an instant Loring was surrounded by the savages. After being wounded he tried to escape, when the Indians fired two shots, which passed through his breast. Loring fell, and was dispatched by a lance. Parties knowing him here say there is no doubt of his identity. The people of Prescott raised volunteers with the determination of killing every Apache in the reservation, but finally consented to leave the matter with General Crook.

The Prescott (A. T.) *Miner* of November 4, has the following remarks upon the Wheeler expedition and Mr. Loring: "The labors of this expedition are now drawing to a close. Two of the four commands into which it was divided, those under Lieutenant Lockwood and Dr. Cochrane, have arrived, and will remain encamped between Prescott and Fort Whipple—the point designated as that at which the several commands are to assemble—until the commands under Lieutenant Wheeler and Lieutenant Lyle shall arrive, when the whole expedition will move to Tucson and return to the East by way of California. The command under Dr. Cochrane arrived on Tuesday, and that under Lieutenant Lockwood on Wednesday; the others are expected daily. Mr. Loring, of Dr. Cochrane's command, called at our office on Tuesday, and related a few incidents connected with his tour among the mountains of north-eastern Arizona. The party had evidently been subjected to extreme suffering, not only from cold and exposure, but likewise from hunger, having been obliged at one time to subsist for several days on half rations. Mr. Loring is a graduate of Harvard, the author of several popular works, and before joining this expedition he was connected with the Boston press. A writer of rare ability, he has, upon general principles, a pretty clear and ready perception of matters generally. He, a native of New England, declares that of all the outrages ever perpetrated upon any community within the limits of our national domain that in which Vincent Colyer has just figured in Arizona is the most flagrant. He says that the people of New England have no idea of the actual condition of affairs here, or of the untamable character and insatiable rapacity of the Apache Indian, and that to his personal experience in this Territory for the past few months is he himself indebted for the true knowledge which he has gathered upon this subject. But Mr. L. is not satisfied that the matter shall rest with his own conversion. He says he feels it a duty incumbent upon him to do his part toward changing the public sentiment of New England into the proper channel. Upon his return he will lecture upon this matter, and make himself heard, through the medium of the press, all over New England. May he gather fame from his efforts in the cause of right and justice."

R. C. McCormick, delegate to Congress from Arizona, recently presented to the President a petition extensively signed by citizens of Arizona, protesting against the policy of the agent of the Peace Commissioners in proposing to continue the practice of giving asylum and at military posts indiscriminately to all Indians choosing to seek it, as the past has proven that the warriors can thus leave their families in security while they make marauding expeditions over the country, and return with the scalps and plunder to the protection of the posts. They declare that they are satisfied the party having authority to make peace treaties with our Indian enemies should also have power to promptly punish violations of such treaties; and represent that "if the policy here inaugurated by the agent of the Peace Commission is to be persisted in, the deserted homes of our friends and neighbors, and the graves of those slain by the Apaches, which line every road and trail, and fill every graveyard in Arizona, warn us that if we remain here we must expect a similar fate."

Mr. McCormick accompanied the presentation with a statement of the position of affairs in Arizona. The President took the petition, and said he hoped the order of General Schofield would satisfy the people of Arizona that the Government proposes to deal summarily and rigorously with the Apaches if, after duly notifying them to go and remain upon the new reservations, where they would be fed and protected, they continued on the war-path.

## THE BEAR ROCK IN COLORADO.

A WRITER in *Old and New*, for December, thus describes a curious appearance on a rock in Colorado:

On the left bank of the Purgatoire river, just above the mouth of the Alkali Arroyo, and about twenty-five miles from its junction with the Arkansas, in Colorado, is a remarkable object known as the Bear Rock. At this point, and for many miles above, the Purgatoire, sometimes known as the Purgatory, but generally corrupted into Picketwire, flows between sandstone bluffs, from forty to sixty feet high, which leave at their base "bottoms" valuable for grazing, and, when irrigated, for cultivation, from one-fourth of a mile to nearly two miles wide. Until within a very few years this stream was a favorite resort of the prairie Indians, especially of the Arapahoes; and its valley is still exposed to their incursions whenever they are hostile.

The Bear Rock is a comparatively smooth face of a sandstone bluff that extends about sixty feet above the water, from which it is distant a hundred or more yards. Upon the exposed surface of the rock, about ten feet from the bottom of the cliff, is an excellent life-size representation in profile of a three-year-old cinnamon bear.

The figure is dark brown, approaching black, being darker on the anterior half. The outline is distinct and perfect, unless exception may be taken to a slight blurring at the bottom of the hind-feet and a somewhat pronounced excess of the claws of the fore-feet. From the tail to the nose the length is about six feet, and the height at the shoulders is about three and a half feet. These are merely approximate dimensions, the writer having no facilities for exact measurement at the time of his inspection, August 8, 1871. The legs are all visible, and the head points straight to the front, as if just about to take or just having taken a step. The fore-feet are on a slightly higher plane than the hind ones, as if on rising ground. The expression is one of surprise and alarm; the head is thrust forward and slightly upward, the ears are sharply cocked forward as if on the alert, and the whole attitude displays the utmost fidelity to that of a bear in some excitement and apprehension. There is no room for a moment's doubt as to the animal or the state of mind in which it is. The figure is of full size, but until scrutinized appears smaller, being dwarfed by the magnitude of the rock on which it is depicted.

No history or tradition pretends to give the date of its origin, although there is nothing in its appearance to indicate extreme antiquity. The ordinary Indian story is, that a long time ago a party fell in with a bear and gave it chase, when it mysteriously disappeared in this cañon, and that the figure was then first observed. It was immediately regarded as supernatural, and has since been looked upon as great or strong "medicine." Beads and broken arrows are still to be found below it and in the crevasses near by, apparently placed there as propitiatory offerings. Deep gashes in the subjacent sandstone show where the savages have for a long period sharpened their knives in its presence, while rudely carved, not painted, figures on the rocks are apparently the autographs or totems of individuals or bands.

The popular explanation among the white settlers is, that it has been painted by the Indians. This is inconceivable by those having any intimate knowledge of them, from the utter absence of artistic skill among the savages, as shown by the almost unintelligible hieroglyphics near at hand, and from their want of familiarity with paint as durable as this pigment. The fidelity to nature of this figure is utterly beyond any ability ever known to be exhibited by them.

It has been suggested that it was painted by the Spaniards, who explored this region and described this river as Rio de las Animas Perdidas, in what is now nearly a traditional period. But, if a conceivable motive could be supplied, there are local reasons why no artist would place a picture just where this is found.

The surface on which it is depicted is slightly irregular and roughened, while an absolutely smooth one can be found a few feet above; and, as the existing figure is so far from the ground as to require a staging from which to be painted, the same staging could easily have been carried up the small additional height required.

There is no reason why the figure should be slanting, in the absence of the accessory of sloping ground. An artist who had the skill to create this could have made a much more effective picture by giving it a somewhat different posture, or by adding a figure or two. A deep yellow stain or vein in the stone runs longitudinally through the figure, marring it as a work of art. This would have been avoided by placing it a little higher up, or it might have been obscured by the use of more color directly upon it. A small portion of the rock, where the color is deepest, was removed some time ago; and, having been carefully ground (to powder, it was burnt without the smell or any sensible sign of paint being elicited).

To the mind of the writer it is clear that the object is not artificial; but these details are mentioned, that those who have no opportunity for personal inspection may have some basis of judgment.

If this reasoning is correct, of course the figure has been placed there by some natural cause, and the most probable seems to be lightning. There are tolerably well authenticated cases of objects having been transferred to such adjacent tissues as the human body by this means; but the writer has never heard of such action occurring on stone. Nor can he explain the process, which is not alluded to in such scientific books as have fallen in his way.

It would appear that a bear had taken shelter under the somewhat overhanging ledge, or had simply stopped near by at the time, and, while startled at the close display of lightning, was by that agency depicted upon the solid wall. If not, what is the explanation? At places where the rock has scaled, the color shows to the depth of one-sixteenth to one-eighth of an inch, according to the closeness of its texture.

White barbarians are already destroying this natural curiosity. It affords a tempting mark to passing ranch-



men, and it is fast being defaced by their well-aimed shots. Others, in sympathy with that vandalism that befalls the fairest monuments of civilization, chip off convenient projections, and pencil their little names on the fresher rock beneath. What the superstition of the red savage has preserved, the irrational iconoclasm of his white brother destroys.

BENT CO., COLORADO, August 21, 1871.

NOTE.—Since this paper was prepared, the writer has been told that a scientific party, among whom was Dr. Le Conte of Philadelphia, visited the Bear Rock in 1867, and expressed the opinion that it was the result of electricity.

No account of this curiosity, scientific or popular, has been published, so far as the writer knows.

A somewhat similar figure of another animal is said to exist on the rocks about fifty miles further up the same river.

(From the London Spectator.)

#### ROSSEL'S PLAN FOR A FRENCH ARMY.

THE Parisian Commune rallied to itself at least one man of uncommon character, Captain Rosset; and perhaps the worst use to which the French Government could put him would be to kill him. A young man of dauntless spirit and large capacity, he belongs to the severe type of French officers, who are the masters and not the slaves of their profession, who are soldiers by instinct and education, but who at the same time do not sacrifice the State to "the service." Nothing could be farther removed from "militarism" than the mind of Captain Rosset, yet, short of the highest genius, it would be difficult to find one who possesses in a greater degree the wholesome side of the *esprit militaire*. To him the army is an agency subordinate to and not above the State, and he habitually thinks of it and reasons about it as something which it were well to get rid of altogether, but which it is most needful to have; and regarding it from this high political point of view, he arrives at conclusions more nearly akin to English than to the ordinary run of French thinkers. From his prison at Versailles he has sent forth a little book which, abounding in strong thoughts, rarely passes the limit of a wise moderation. A thorough soldier, he yet tells the people that if they would escape future danger, military questions must no longer be treated as mysteries, but come under the influence of intelligent public opinion; and he lays it down that it is dangerous in a democracy to leave exclusively in the hands of a class of "specialists" knowledge which is most important to the safety of the State, adding that, intelligent, these specialists would be usurpers; negligent, more dangerous than traitors. This is novel doctrine in France, especially from the pen of a man who rates as highly as any one the absolute necessity pressing on all nations to maintain a sound and instructed army, and a complete knowledge of war in the superior ranks.

But what kind of army? As military institutions are not the be-all and end-all of this accomplished soldier, he sees the distinct connection between the proportions of the public force and the character of the public policy, the interdependence between State aims and State means. If your policy is repressive at home, active provoking, aggressive abroad, a numerous and powerful regular army is needful; if the defence of the country is the main, but not the only object, a lesser regular army and a substantial militia are amply sufficient. In March, 1870, Rosset held the lofty doctrine that the apprehension with which France was regarded in Europe should have led her to reduce her armaments far more than foreign nations; and he thought that the country, longing for continuous peace, was wearied out with the barren and onerous sacrifices of men, time, and money which for twenty years had been exacted, on the pretext that it was necessary to keep up a dominant military power. The maintenance of an army in excess of what was demanded for the defence of the country he declared to be the *ultima ratio* of Imperial home and foreign policy, and in the excitement attending an apparent return to less despotic government he foresaw the reduction, even partial suppression of standing armies in France. Here we have the key to Rosset's system, eminently moderate and politic, a non-aggressive foreign policy, a free government at home, and a relatively small but well built-up army backed by a numerous and substantial militia. It need not be said how great a change would take place in Europe, were it once possible to believe that the French without abating one jot of their dignity or sacrificing a partical of the national honor, would cease to have a foreign policy the end of which is French aggrandizement. To show that Rosset is as French as it is possible to be, we need only quote these words: "The least movement in France causes somersaults in Europe. France, may be likened to Gulliver pegged down by the Lilliputians; every time the colossus breathes, the little people tremble." Those words are a sufficient certificate of Rosset's character as a genuine Frenchman, and they destroy all suspicion of any desire on his part to detract from the greatness of his country.

Whether it be excess of confidence in his own people or error of judgment, his very pride and moderation lend weight to his plan. It is simply this: Instead of the heavy drafts of 80,000, 100,000, or 140,000 men per annum, which the later conscriptions have exacted from the people, he would take only 30,000; but he would abolish substitution absolutely, and compel the 30,000 to serve for eight years. He would raise the pay both of officers and privates, and aim at keeping up a permanent force of 300,000 regulars. Of course this body would receive the best possible instruction and training, would be kept engaged solely in military duty, and would, therefore, not act as a police or an industrial force in any way. In short, the 300,000 men would be a complete and efficient army, as little onerous as it is conceivable any army could be to the country. The serious and thorny problem of providing officers and arranging a system of promotion is not worked out, but, like most soldiers, Rosset distrusts pure competitive examination, and even inclines, heretically, toward a very guarded

mode of election, at least with respect to a limited portion. But, it will be said, 300,000 men for France, facing powers armed to the teeth, is a weak force. Rosset perceives and provides against that objection by suggesting a strong backing of militia. He would raise militia by hundreds of thousands, would subject them to limited but continuous instruction—forty days in two periods of twenty annually, and give them the best officers and instructors that circumstances would permit. The net result, if the plan could be carried out, would be this: France would have a standing army so effectively constructed and trained, that at the first sign of danger the militia could be summoned, and, as it were, absorbed in the regular army; for the latter would have to supply both the officers and instructors needed to complete the organization. In other words, war or danger of war would find France with a splendid body of soldiers, able at once to appropriate and utilize a fairly-trained and immense body of infantry, composed of the young men not included in the sedentary national guard. Here it is necessary to observe that Rosset would have the special services—artillery, engineers, cavalry—maintained always in strength out of all proportion to the standing infantry. He does not dream of making militia cavalry and artillery; but relies on the militia to furnish the infantry, the most easily manufactured arm of the service. "One may be born a cook," he observes, "but not born a trooper, or an engineer, or a gunner." These are trades to be learned before they can be practiced, and therefore these arms must be permanently maintained. The militia would have to be paid for service. The problem in 1868, he sharply remarks, was to present France with 500,000 men, on condition that they cost nothing to the budget, and did not take the citizen from his business. "To have soldiers without instructing them or paying for them—that was the impracticable programme imposed by circumstances." Of course it failed, and doubtless Rosset's plan, whatever its defects in a military and national point of view, would have lessened, if it had not averted the failure. Whether France, under M. Thiers or any other probable ruler, is likely to adopt a scheme based avowedly on a defensive policy, may be reasonably questioned; but whatever project is ultimately fashioned and set in operation, France will be wise if she insists that the work shall be undertaken in a spirit like that which animates Rosset's little book; and not France alone, but another nation would benefit by drinking at the same source.

#### WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE DEAD?

(From Old and New for December.)

THAT provision in the testament of Prince Puckler, Muskau, recently deceased, relative to the disposition of his remains, is significant and will, it is to be hoped draw general attention to a subject which has been too long ignored. The prince commanded that after his death his body should be either burned, or destroyed by chemical agencies; and gave, as his reasons for this unusual request, his conviction that sanitary laws demand the institution of such a custom, and also his desire to avoid the desecration of his remains through future disinterment. Americans, who are accustomed to see large spaces devoted to burial-places, and to whom the idea of want of room is almost unknown, can form no just conception of the difficulty of disposing of the dead in Europe. And, as population increases, the problem becomes daily more hard to solve. It is evident that the present system of interment cannot continue much longer, without constant and serious injury to the physical health and moral refinement of the people.

It is only within the present half-century that the dead of London have been buried outside the city limits; an arrangement rendered actually necessary by the horrible condition of the churches, the cellars of which were full of bodies, and of the churchyard, the earth of which was used over and over again until it was fat with corruption. Dickens has drawn a forcible picture of this disgraceful state of things in "Bleak House," where he describes how the authorities bear "off the body of our dear brother here departed to a hemmed-in churchyard, pestiferous and obscene, whence malignant diseases are communicated to the bodies of our dear brothers and sisters who have not departed. . . . Into a beastly scrap of ground which a Turk would reject as a savage abomination, and a Caffre would shudder at, they bring our dear brother here departed to receive Christian burial." Already the new cemeteries are filling up so fast that other means must soon be devised for the disposal of the harvest which death reaps daily out of a population of more than three millions. And since there is not now land enough in England to nourish the living inhabitants, and the population is steadily increasing, how can more be spared for the dead?

In many continental cities it is customary to keep a pit open in the cemetery in which the dead of the poorer classes are deposited until the pit is full, when it is closed and another opened. In Naples, a barren hillside at a short distance from the city is transformed into a burial-place containing three hundred and sixty-five tombs. One of these is opened every day; and after the interments are all made quick-lime is thrown in and the tomb closed until the recurring anniversary. In Switzerland the graves are depopulated every ten years, and the remains hastily gathered together and buried without ceremony in a heap. In Germany, a family burying-place, instead of embracing a large lot of ground, consists of one deep grave capable of holding several coffins, one above another. Not only so, but old graves are continually being opened to receive new occupants. Even the solid blocks of granite which serve as monuments in the old cemeteries of Nuremberg, and which it would seem nothing less than an archangel's trumpet could stir, are, in this our day, pried up by the desperate sextons to give shelter to the dead for whom there is no other place. In the old Jewish cemetery in Prague the graves were originally dug deep enough to hold six coffins one upon another, and when the enclos-

ure had become full, new earth was brought and the ground filled in to a sufficient depth to allow of a tier of graves above the original surface. This device was resorted to at several different periods, until, about a century ago, the city government forbade any more interments; and the spot is now resorted to as one of the curiosities of Prague. The path leading from the gate is several feet lower than the artificial terrace, and the upright memorial-stones are crowded close together in every direction, so that most of the graves appear to be represented each by several tombstones, standing one behind the other.

In view of the embarrassment which is everywhere felt by this condition of things, and the mischief which is not less real, though it may not always be so palpable, it would seem that the public mind should be aroused to a consideration of the evil, that it may be led to desire a change in the prevalent customs.

There is no doubt that the proximity of the dead is injurious to the living, and it is equally certain that in crowded cemeteries which continue to be used for burial the dead are not removed beyond the power of doing injury. Casper Hauser's abnormally sensitive nerves were so affected by the taint of death in the air in the neighborhood of St. John's cemetery in Nuremberg, that in passing by he was seized with a chill, succeeded by a burning fever and profuse perspiration, followed by dimness of vision, which lasted for several days. The slow poison exists for others as well, although its presence cannot generally be detected.

There is but one, if indeed there be any, way in which the dead can be buried without harm to the living, and that is by using the surface of the soil at once for purposes of cultivation. Wherever, through accident or design, those crops which require strong nourishment have been allowed to grow in ground which covers animal remains, as on the field of Waterloo and other similar places, the harvest has always been bountiful and exceptionally good.

As a subsequent fertilizer of the soil which has once sustained him, man, being dead, may yet speak in fields of waving grain and vines loaded with healing fruit; but so long as fallow graveyards are allowed to pollute the earth he will continue to be sown "in corruption, to be raised in corruption, an avenging ghost at many a sick bedside."

The ancient Romans, to whom all later civilization owes so much in the way of just laws and suggestions of practical utility, burned their dead. It is significant, too, that they borrowed this custom from an older people, not in the infancy of their nation, but only after the increase of population had demonstrated the impracticability of interment; while it is a fact that of all the plans devised by human beings in all parts of the world, and under all varieties of climate, habits, and religions, for the final disposal of dead bodies, that of burning is at once the safest, the cleanliest, and the least repulsive to the natural tenderness of the survivors.

There is something in the nature of fire peculiarly attractive to the human mind which aspires and longs for purity; and were it not for the influence of custom, there can be no doubt that it would be less painful to see the dear remains of a friend exhale with the flame and smoke of a funeral pyre, than to give them over to the foul odors of the tomb and the slow frettings of the noisome worm.

There are also, in these days, other agents which do the work of fire with greater swiftness and secrecy. Joseph II. of Austria, partly from sanitary reasons, partly with the desire of putting an end to the lavish expense bestowed upon funeral ceremonies, made a law that the dead throughout his dominions should be sewed up in sackcloth and laid in pits, with a sufficient quantity of quick-lime to cause a speedy disappearance of all corruptible matter; but the decree created such an outcry that he judged it wisest to rescind it.

Only a short time ago the novel experiment was successfully made of using petroleum as a disinfecting and incinerating agent. One of the battle-fields of the recent war in Europe had become a source of apprehension through the horrible stench arising from the multitude of hastily buried men and horses. As it was impossible to attend to each separate case, the authorities drenched the whole field with petroleum, and afterwards set fire to it. The flames were intense, and continued long enough to produce the desired effect.

It would be less shocking to the feelings of the community if, instead of this secret, disgusting traffic in dead men's bones and all uncleanness, mankind would acknowledge themselves bound to be benefactors of their species in death as well as in life, and, having provided that through the purifying agency of fire their flesh should never see corruption, to the injury of the human race, would cheerfully bequeath their ashes for its benefit, through the greater strength of vegetable life.

THE third annual re-union of the officers of the First South Carolina Volunteers (Thirty-third U. S. C. T.) was held at the Astor House, in the city of New York, on Wednesday, November 22. This regiment, it will be remembered, was the first colored regiment mustered into the U. S. service during the late war. The following gentlemen were re-elected as officers of the association during the ensuing year:

Colonel T. W. Higginson, of Newport, R. I., president.  
Colonel C. T. Trowbridge, of Brooklyn, N. Y., vice-president.

Captain J. W. Salvage, of Brooklyn, N. Y., secretary and treasurer.

At the fine collation served during the evening, Brigadier-General Rufus Saxton, U. S. Army (who organized the regiment), upon being called on, made some few remarks, congratulating the officers on the success of their regiment, which was an experiment at the first, and which paved the way for the thousands of black regiments which were subsequently raised. General Stewart L. Woodford also favored the company with one of his most brilliant speeches. The meeting broke up at a late hour, all having thoroughly enjoyed the re-union,



## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

**THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.**—On the afternoon of November 24 a quorum of the incorporators of this Association met at the office of Captain Geo. W. Wingate, and completed the formal organization of the Association, and adopted the by-laws informally presented on a previous occasion. Major-General Shaler presided during the meeting, which was of short duration, the by-laws, etc., having been previously fully discussed by the majority of those present. They were therefore unanimously adopted; shortly after which the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of its chairman. The directors then held a meeting and elected by ballot the following officers for the year 1872: President, Ambrose E. Burnside; Vice-President, William C. Church; Treasurer, John B. Woodward; Secretary, Geo. W. Wingate; Corresponding Secretary, Fred. M. Peck. The directors, according to the by-laws, are divided into first, second, and third classes, filling office one, two and three years respectively. These were divided by lot as follows: Directors of the first class, holding office for three years, Wm. C. Church, Augustus Funk, Wm. J. Harding, Fred. M. Peck, H. G. Shaw; directors of the second class, holding office for two years, Ambrose E. Burnside, Alexander Shaler, Geo. Moore Smith, John Powell, Jr., Anthony W. Dimock; directors of third class, holding office for one year, John B. Woodward, George W. Wingate, J. M. Varian, Alfred W. Craven, Fred. A. Mason. The corresponding secretary was directed to communicate with the rifle associations of England and Canada. The meeting then adjourned.

The members of the National Guard may well congratulate themselves on the completion of this organization. The introduction of long range, and particularly of breech-loading arms, has made skill in marksmanship one of the most important parts of military instruction. In a Government like the United States the strength of the nation must depend mainly upon the organized militia or volunteers from the people at large, and it is therefore doubly important that instruction and practice in the use of the rifle should be made as general as possible.

If accustomed to the use of arms, hasty levies soon become veterans, while, on the other hand, the best military authorities abroad concede "that a volunteer force who cannot shoot are worse than useless."

Notwithstanding these facts, and notwithstanding also the attention that has been paid in Great Britain and other European countries to private marksmanship, and the success that has attended the movement, no attempt whatever has been made in this country, as far as is known, to introduce this practice, or to provide any facilities by which the National Guard or even the Regular troops may be systematically instructed in the use of the breech-loaders which are being placed in their hands. In fact, in many instances a man may and often does serve his full period in the militia, in time of peace, without firing a shot.

The National Rifle Association has been organized to remedy that default. Its objects are to secure improvement in rifle practice by introducing the system of aiming-drill and target practice among the militia of New York and other States, and for this purpose to procure and fit up a suitable range or ranges in the vicinity of the city of New York.

The Association is organized under the general act in regard to social and military clubs. No pecuniary liability is incurred on the part of the members at large, and that of the directors is limited to debts payable within a year from the time of their contraction, and no such debts can be incurred under the by-laws without a vote of directors. As it is desired that this Association shall become a popular institution, taking in not only the members of the National Guard, but such civilians as are interested in marksmanship, the dues have been placed at the lowest possible point.

The initiation fee is three dollars, and the annual dues two dollars, payable to the treasurer.

Military organizations desiring to join *en masse* will be admitted as a body upon payment of one half these rates for each member present at last inspection. To provide funds for the preliminary expenses of the Association, which will necessarily be heavy, as well as to accommodate such as desire to avoid further responsibility, it has been provided that a single payment of twenty-five dollars shall constitute the person paying a life member, and exempt him from all further claims for either dues or assessments.

Application for membership must be made to the secretary, stating name, residence, and business address, together with the name of the military organization, if any, to which the party may belong.

It is the intention of the Association to at once take steps to secure such action by the military authorities of the State as will secure the making of "aiming-drill and target practice" a part of the course of instruction prescribed for the National Guard, and such assurances have been received upon this point as to warrant the assertion that they will be successful in this project. Endeavors will also be made to secure similar action in other States. The Association will, at the same time, proceed to procure a first-class rifle range, as near New York as practicable, and fit it up upon the principles that have been found so successful in Great Britain. They will also employ such markers and attendants as may be required for its management. This range will be large enough to admit of practice up to a thousand yards, and when completed will be open for the free use of members,

under regulations to be established by the executive committee.

It is also intended to promote emulation in marksmanship by offering a series of prizes to be competed for at different distances and with different arms, and the Association have already been tendered a large number of valuable articles for that purpose.

The Association are in hopes of securing sufficient funds during the coming winter to warrant their commencing the erection of their range in the spring. If successful in this, it is intended to open it with a grand rifle match, to be open to both members of the National Guard and to marksmen in general.

These plans have so far been received with great approbation by the public and the press. Assurances of assistance and co-operation have been received from the Governor of the State and his staff, the Secretary of War, all the leading military men of the National Guard, and many other eminent citizens. At the same time the labor of carrying out and perfecting these plans will be great, involving the expenditure of considerable time and no small amount of money, and the Association earnestly desire that all who consider this work an important one will lend their influence by becoming a member.

**THE GRAND DUKE RECEPTION GRUMBLERS.**—The Cavalry organizations of the First division appear to have been more or less exercised by reason of their exclusion from participating in the reception of the Grand Duke Alexis. Special and general indignation meetings have been held, and a growl, loud and deep, has gone up against the division commander, the Citizen Reception Committee, and everybody generally, for this exclusion. One correspondent asks to "inform an old soldier, and one who looks with pride upon our National Guard, why it was that the troop of Washington Grays did not parade on the 21st instant? The troop has since its organization always had a prominent position assigned to it on the reception in this city of a distinguished person, and has ever filled it with credit to itself and honor to the service. This is the first time it has been so publicly insulted, so wholly unrecognized. Now to whom may we look for the cause? Is it the Reception Committee or the Major-General? I lately visited the armory of the Washington Grays in Thirty-third street, and counted thirty-two men in uniform drilling; so it cannot be on account of numbers, for they also counted on the 12th of July last. They have a new and handsome full-dress uniform, and all ride gray horses. They are all Americans. Can this, perhaps, be the reason why?" There was no serious objection to the Washington Grays parading; nor do we believe the division commander nor any one connected with the reception proposed to offer insult to this fine command; but as the Grays have always objected to detail duty, and as every other portion of the division, except Karl Klein's troop, was wisely composed of infantry, the Grays were excluded, like the First and Third Cavalry and the artillery commands. On this occasion it was very important that the troops should be on time—a rule seldom complied with on the part of the cavalry. Then, again, as stated last week, on a reception like this, when the streets are crowded, untrained horses and but partially drilled riders are serious objections to timid spectators. The inferior horsemanship generally displayed by many of the general, field, and staff officers on every occasion of a division or general parade, and the reckless style of these horsemen, frequently give just cause of complaint to not only civilians, but also the infantry, who stand in awe of such wild riders. As an instance of this, a correspondent writes that, "during the parade on Tuesday last a mounted aide rode through the various regiments several times, always taking especial care to pass on the side where the guide was. As they were marching right in front, he was supposed to know that the guide was left, and on being requested to pass on the right, he replied by riding down the guide, and thus destroying the alignment of various companies. Had this been an orderly, he would have been unhorsed speedily, but, being an officer, he was allowed by the men to escape. Have privates no protection?" he asks "or must they be run down while doing their duty by drunken officers? If this be the case, I think the sooner gentlemen decline to serve in the militia the better." The Regulations furnish every redress; and if proper complaint be made to the commanding officer, undoubtedly some salutary lessons may be taught staff officers.

**THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.**—Colonel Fred. A. Mason, the capable and well-known commander of this famous Brooklyn organization, has tendered his resignation. In the retirement of Colonel Mason the Thirteenth regiment and the National Guard lose an active and exceedingly intelligent officer, one who has filled every position in the regiment, from the lowest to the highest, during a period of eleven years, winning from all sides the highest encomiums for capability, attentiveness, and those fine soldierly qualities but rarely exhibited in the National Guard. We trust that the State service will not be compelled to lose entirely the services of this officer; in fact, we feel assured it will not, and that ere long Colonel Mason will occupy a position equal, if not superior, to the one from which he has just retired.

General Orders, just issued from the headquarters of this command, direct the members to assemble at 8 o'clock p. m., in fatigue uniform, at the armory, for drill and instruction by divisions, as follows: Companies B and D December 4

and 11, Companies A and F December 5 and 12, Companies G and I December 6 and 13, Companies C, E, and H December 8 and 14. The sergeants of this command are ordered to assemble at the armory in fatigue uniform for theoretical and practical instruction on December 2 and 16, at 8 o'clock p. m. First Lieutenant and Adjutant Samuel Richards will act as instructor. Companies B, I, E, G, and A, comprising the right wing, assemble in fatigue uniform for drill and instruction at the State Arsenal, Portland avenue, on December 19, at 8 o'clock p. m.; and Companies C, D, H, and F, comprising the left wing, assemble in fatigue uniform at the same place and time on the 21st instant.

The following extracts from the report of the regimental board of examination are promulgated for the information of this command:

First Sergeants James J. Boylan, Company E, and B. Wm. Ennis, Company I, passed fine examinations, and are recommended for promotion.

Sergeants Edward Flood and Valentine David, of Company E, and William F. Tucker, Company C, passed examinations showing clear evidence of careful study, and are particularly commended.

Corporals James McNevin and Edwin A. Goater, Company E, passed excellent examinations, and well deserve promotion.

Corporals C. A. Whiting, Company G, and George W. Benson, Company I, passed, and gave evidence of careful study.

Sergeants Joseph P. Weyant, Company C, Francis C. Wright, Company F, and George S. Moseley, Company I, are recommended for the positions to which they have been elected.

Corporals J. Sebring Slater and Wilberforce Anketell, Company F, having failed to report for examination as ordered, are hereby reduced to the ranks.

Colonel Mason, commanding, in this, his last orders, congratulates the regiment upon its recent triumph in leading every command in the division, in point of numbers at least, at annual inspection and muster, and trusts that the soldierly spirit and devotion to duty displayed during the past year will be continued with increased vigor during that to come. He desires especially to urge upon every member the vital importance of vigilant, ceaseless labor in recruiting, and says: "Our ranks are thickly strewn with honored veterans, who, although they have served the State the full term of their enlistment, are yet eager to serve on, and unwilling to sever the ties of association with us. Naturally, however, many will soon feel compelled to accept their discharge, and their places must not be left vacant. The great success that has met the vigorous and admirable efforts of some portions of the command in filling their ranks proves what can be done, and is a reproach to those who do not advance. It is hoped and believed that every portion of the command, feeling the healthy stimulus of our present success, will make a practical and determined effort to parade at next annual inspection a full regiment. The pride and patriotism of the young men of Brooklyn should aid you to accomplish this, and would if aroused. It rests with you to wake it up."

**A BROOKLYN VIEW OF THE DUKE'S RECEPTION.**—The Second division of the National Guard, located in Brooklyn, did not, as a whole, participate in the military reception offered the Grand Duke Alexis in New York last week. Two of the best commands of the Eleventh brigade of that division, the Twenty-third and Forty-seventh, however, with praiseworthy pluck, joined the First division column, and by their fine soldierly appearance won the praise of not only his Imperial Highness and suite, but also that of the vast congregation of spectators who lined the entire route on that eventful day. The Brooklyn *Eagle*, it seems, is inclined to view the New York reception with the eye of a cynic, and even goes so far in its sarcasm as to place Brooklyn's crack command in an unenviable position as compared with the New York troops. In fact, while it praises comparatively one command of foreign membership, it belittles every other portion of the military present, and gives its local regiment the unkindest cut of all. The writer says:

The military looked very muddy; while some of the uniforms seemed too frail and fanciful to outlive a good strong breeze. The Twenty-third of Brooklyn boasted of as good a band as any regiment on the ground; and Colonel Ward emulated the one and only Fisk as well in corporosity as in the impression he created. But the Brooklyn boys had a cheap and humiliated appearance, being utterly swallowed up in the contemptuous mud and magnificence of their New York comrades. They evidently felt like schoolboys, out in defiance of the master's order, and they looked alternately defiance and supplication. In fact, the Twenty-third were swamped by their more numerous and more gorgeous rivals over the river. One regiment alone looked soldierly, and that was the German Eighth. Every man in the command was of a large and powerful figure. The uniform was a plain blue, but the stalwart bodies were each capped by a Prussian helmet, and nothing could have looked more irresistible or inexorable than these waves of spiked headgear. The plumes of the officers danced gaily in the fitful sunshine, and looked brave enough. But the gleam of those helmets was sinister, and, looking at the earnest faces which they covered, we could not but remember the place they fill in history. These Germans were infinitely more soldierly than any other troops on the ground. The clerk and bookkeeper were transparent enough in other commands, but they kept the ground with the careless resolution of regular soldiers; and while the crowd badgered some of the boyish men-at-arms of other regiments, the discipline of the Germans and perhaps their frowning helmets, provoked nothing but prompt obedience. Conspicuous at the head of his men sat patiently for two hours, without enough mobility to assure one that he lived, the colonel of the regiment, a tall, large, white-plumed man on a handsome white charger. Other mounted officers, dashing by their gold lace and epaulettes, galloped frantically up and down Broadway to astonish weak minds and incur a severe tendency to give up sedentary positions for



a while after, at the base of their crural bifurcations; but he sat at his post like a life guardsman.

The "Brooklyn boys," as stated, were far from presenting a "cheap" or "humiliating" appearance; and no one but a cynical disposition could have viewed them in that light. As for the "frail" and "fanciful" uniforms of the soldiery not being able to withstand "a good strong breeze," experience had abundantly proved the ability of these very same uniforms to outlive a good strong gale, as witnessed at the Farragut parade, and on many other occasions. By the "German Eighth" is undoubtedly meant the Fifth regiment of the Second brigade; and the "life guardsman," from the description, Brigadier-General Augustus Funk, commanding the brigade, and not the regiment. As for the Fifth, it is undoubtedly one of the finest German commands in the division, but is far from being as perfect in either drill or discipline as were many of the commands of the First division. But this writer, while praising one command, would disparage, in his ignorance, such regiments as the Seventh, Twenty-second, and any number of regiments of both divisions then in column, whose superiority in discipline and drill is too well known to be thus degraded. We trust on a future occasion our Brooklyn contemporary will feel more pleasantly towards its own militia and that of a neighboring city.

**THE MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES.**—We have received through the courtesy of Brigadier-General J. W. Hoffman, commanding Second brigade, First division, N. G. S. P., a carefully prepared pamphlet, compiled by an officer of the Pennsylvania State National Guard, containing a summary of the aggregate strength of the militia of some twenty-eight States of the Union, the various provisions made by these States for its support, etc., and some excellent remarks on the general subject of the National Guard. The statistical portion of this pamphlet is compiled from the most recent official reports issued by the various States mentioned, and although not altogether complete, yet it affords a very clear view of the non-effectiveness of the militia of the main portion of the States of the Union as at present organized, and the methods adopted for its government and support. We quote from this valuable pamphlet, as of exceeding interest for our readers, the statement of the condition of the militia of the various States:

**New York.**—Population, 4,382,759.—398 companies of infantry, 12 of artillery, 26 of cavalry, organized into 41 regiments (three of which have an aggregate of nearly 800, eleven over 500, sixteen over 400), 21 brigades, 8 divisions. Aggregate, 24,285 (to be reduced to 20,000). The State has fully uniformed these troops, and now allows \$5 per year to every enlisted man, conditioned that he has made seven parades in full uniform during the previous year. The money so received becomes a regimental or company fund for the purchase of uniforms. For armory rent for each company in a city \$250 per annum, out of cities \$150, and \$2 per day for armors when necessarily employed; for headquarters expenses for a division \$500 per annum; for brigades \$300 are allowed. In the First and Second divisions, which have an aggregate of 6,000 and 3,000 respectively, the allowance is, for the division headquarters, \$1,000, and for a brigade headquarters, \$500 per annum. The troops are required to parade by regiment or battalion once in each year for review and inspection, and also on six other occasions, and to drill by company once in each month for six months in the year, and as much oftener as the by-laws of the company (made by the majority of the members) may prescribe. The troops are also required occasionally to do camp duty, and lake and sea-coast defence duty. For this class of duty they receive, officers \$2 to \$8 per day, according to grade. The enlisted men receive \$1 per day; also, \$1 per day for each horse used. The total appropriation of the State for the support of its National Guard, amounts to \$210,000 per annum.

The term of service is seven years. During the term of service the members are exempt from jury duty, entitled to a deduction of \$1,000 on the assessed valuation of their real or personal property, and in going to or from parades, drills or meetings pass all toll-gates, bridges, and ferries free of toll, and upon receiving an honorable discharge at the expiration of their term of service they are relieved from military duty except in case of war, etc., and are forever after exempt from jury duty.

**Massachusetts.**—Population, 1,457,351.—92 companies of uniformed infantry, 5 batteries of artillery, 5 companies of cavalry, organized into 10 regiments, 3 brigades, 1 division. Aggregate, 8,277. Pays annually for rent of armories, \$25,000. Total appropriations for the support of the militia nearly \$200,000 per annum. At the inspection in May, 1870, there were present 5,221, nearly 83 per cent. of the entire force. The strongest regiment had present an aggregate of 660. The smallest regiment, 271. The Adjutant-General reports the troops in very good condition.

**Connecticut.**—Population, 537,454.—40 companies of infantry, 2 sections of artillery, organized into 4 regiments, 1 brigade. Aggregate, 2,906. Minimum of companies, 37; maximum, 101, rank and file. Term of service, five years; parade annually by company or regiment in the month of May; attend camp for six successive days once in every two years. In addition, companies parade once in August or September, and drill not less than one hour in the evening, not exceeding two evenings in each month, from October to April inclusive. Compensation to all officers and enlisted men \$2 per day for each day's duty performed in compliance with the law, and 5 cents mileage going to and from place of parade. Members of bands \$2 50 per day and mileage; \$2 per day for every horse used. Rent of armories are paid for by the State, and all citizens between 21 and 45 years liable to military duty, but may commute by paying annually \$2. Total moneys collected from this commutation tax, \$62,000 per annum. The Adjutant-General, however, recommends that the tax be changed to a tax on property, and that the expenses of the National Guard be provided for in the same manner as in the legislative and judicial departments of the State. The troops are spoken of in the official reports as being in very efficient condition.

**Vermont.**—Population, 330,551.—4 regiments of infantry, 1 battery of artillery, uniformed and equipped by the State, which provides also armories, fires, lights, etc. Members receive \$2 per day for each day's drill, not exceeding four days in any one year. A muster of three days may be had in the autumn, the State furnishing tents, blankets, straw, etc.

**California.**—Population, 590,247.—30 companies of infantry, 2 of artillery, 5 of cavalry, organized into 2 battalions, 3 regiments, 6 brigades, 1 division. Aggregate, 2,636. Term of service one year (recommended to be extended to three years). The State has uniformed the troops, and provided for the payment of \$50 per month to each company of infantry and of cavalry, and \$25 per gun per month to companies of artillery. No other provision is made to relieve the members from the expenses of their organization, and no benefits accrue from service. The Adjutant-General recommends that the members be relieved from jury duty, and also a limited amount of taxation.

In this State the tax for a revenue for National Guard is levied and collected from taxable property, and not upon the citizens between certain ages.

**New Jersey.**—Population, 906,096.—51 companies of infantry and 2 batteries of artillery, organized into 4 battalions, 6 regiments, 2 brigades. Aggregate, 3,146. The total number of citizens enrolled and liable to military duty, 127,680.

The maximum number of companies of infantry has been fixed at 60, divided among the different counties, each county being entitled to at least one company. Provision is made for 6 companies

of cavalry, and for 3 batteries of artillery. The minimum for the enlisted men of companies of infantry and cavalry is fixed at 40; the maximum, 80. For batteries of artillery, the minimum is 45, the maximum 145.

Every company is required to parade at least twelve times in each year. One parade at least shall be by brigade. The Governor may order the troops into camp once in three years, the camp to continue for six successive days. During such duty the quartermaster is authorized to furnish subsistence and forage, to compare as near as may be to the rations and forage issued in the Army of the United States. The quartermaster also furnishes transportation for the troops, when ordered on parade by brigade. There is allowed to each company per annum \$500 to cover expenses of rent of armory, purchase of uniforms, etc. To batteries the allowance is \$1,000 per annum.

All laws imposing a military tax have been repealed. The Governor is empowered to make requisitions on the treasurer to cover the expenses of the National Guard. The expenditure for this purpose during the year 1870 amounted to \$26,128 55.

The term of service in this State is six years, divided into two terms of three years each. During the term of service the members are exempt from poll tax and from jury duty. They may be discharged at the end of three years, but no benefits accrue to them for their service. When they have re-enlisted, and have served six years, and been honorably discharged, they are then entitled to exemption from jury duty forever after.

**Pennsylvania.**—Population, 3,521,791.—311 companies of National Guard, all unattached except in Philadelphia county, where they are organized into 10 regiments, 4 brigades, 1 division, with an aggregate of 6,000. (Since date of report battalions and regiments have been organized in other divisions.) Aggregate of the State, 14,800. During the year 1870 4,500 Springfield breech-loading muskets were issued to the troops.

The laws require military service of citizens of the ages 21 to 45, but permits commutation by the payment of an annual tax of 50 cents. This commutation tax is intended to form a military fund in each county. Practically, this part of the law is inoperative (except in Philadelphia county, where the tax is one dollar, and even here the cost of collection absorbs a very large proportion of the sum collected, so that the members receive but from four to five dollars per annum). Expenses for rent of armories, music, fires, light, and cost of their uniforms, and all other expenses that accrue during the term of service, which the law has fixed at five years, falls upon the members. The members are exempt from jury duty, and upon receiving an honorable discharge at the end of the term of service, are exempt from further military service, except in case of war, etc. This is the only remuneration they receive. With all these disadvantages against the organization the troops of this State are reported in very fair condition, some of the regiments and detached companies ranking among the best drilled and efficient in the Union.

**Rhode Island.**—Population, 217,353.—Furnishes aid to the National Guard as follows: All foot soldiers \$2 50 per day for two days in each year; mounted troops same, and \$3 additional for horse; \$100 per annum for each company for an armory, and \$50 per annum for an armorer. Special appropriations are made by the Legislature from time to time to enable the companies to procure uniforms and cover other expenses.

**Arkansas.**—Population, 454,167.—78 companies of State Guard, with an aggregate of 5,484. No provisions appear to be made for paying officers and men for their services, or for relieving them of the expenses of their organization.

**Maryland.**—Population, 780,894.—40 to 50 citizens may organize a company of National Guards. The Governor has authority to make all needful regulations to conform as near as practical to those of the United States Army. Requirements.—Companies in a city to drill once a week for three months after organizing; then twice in each month. Out of cities, to drill twice a month for two months after organizing; then once a month, and as much oftener as their by-laws (approved by the Governor) may prescribe. Battalions to drill not less than six times in each year. Benefits.—The State furnishes arms and uniforms, which remain the property of the State; pays for armory rents for a regiment of not less than 500, \$400 per annum, and for a company of not less than 40, \$100 per annum. Every company may have as many honorary members as it has uniformed and equipped members. The honorary members shall pay not less than \$10 per annum into the company fund. Both classes of members are exempted from jury duty.

**Louisiana.**—Population, 726,915.—37 companies of uniformed infantry, 3 of cavalry, 1 of artillery, organized into 6 regiments, 2 divisions, one of which has 2 brigade organizations. Aggregate strength, 3,469. Total enrolled militia, 107,821. Condition of the troops reported "fair." The term of service is two years (recommended by the Adjutant-General to be extended to five years), and that the troops be relieved from jury duty, and also a limited amount of taxation during the term of service. The State furnishes arms and equipments, and also uniforms, which remain the property of the State.

**Wisconsin.**—Population, 1,054,670.—8 companies (organized as the First regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Militia), who, without any aid from the State, county, or city, keep up a very creditable organization.

**Oregon.**—Population, 90,923.—2 companies of uniformed militia, furnished by the State with arms and armory. All other expenses are paid by the members.

**Maine.**—Population, 626,915.—10 companies of militia, all infantry. Aggregate strength, 937. The State furnishes arms, equipments, and commutation for clothing.

**Florida.**—Population, 1,191,792.—98 volunteer companies organized—some of them very well drilled; 23 regiments partly organized; 3 brigade organizations. Companies may be organized whenever a sufficient number of citizens desire to do so. Officers are nominated by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. White and colored companies to be organized separately. The troops do not all have arms (December, 1870). Estimating the companies at an aggregate of 35, there would be 3,360. Enrolled militia in the State, white, 11,612; colored, 10,342. Total, 21,954.

**Minnesota.**—Population, 459,706.—30 companies of infantry and 4 sections of field artillery. The State furnishes nothing but arms, equipments, and ammunition.

**Indiana.**—Population, 1,050,637.—No organized militia.

**Iowa.**—Population, 1,191,792.—The militia laws of this State appear to be ineffective in bringing about company organizations. The State furnishes arms and equipments, but no uniforms or expenses of organizations.

**Colorado.**—Population, 90,864.—Entirely without an organized militia.

**Ohio.**—Population, 2,665,151.—2 companies uniformed militia, infantry, and 2 sections of artillery. "Except during one or two periods of public danger, the State has never had a militia so organized that it could be depended upon for efficient service in time of need." An act has been passed April, 1870, to organize and regulate an independent militia, but carries a provision "that such organizations shall be no charge or expense whatever to the State."

**Illinois.**—Population, 2,339,891.—No militia law in force providing for the organization and equipment of State troops. The only existing organizations are volunteer companies (independent), who provide their own uniforms, armories, etc., and are only furnished with arms and accoutrements by the State.

**Michigan.**—Population, 1,184,059.—The Adjutant-General in his reports remarks: "In regard to the State militia, I am sorry to say that there is scarce enough of it to require any report on the subject." Of the six companies existing in the State, at date of former report, two have disbanded, leaving but four companies in the State; reported in good condition, well drilled and disciplined.

**Tennessee.**—Population, 1,258,520.—No National Guard or military force.

**Georgia.**—Population, 1,184,109.—No organized militia or National Guard.

**Missouri.**—Population, 1,721,295.—No provision to relieve the members of the militia from expenses incidental to their organization.

**Kansas.**—Population, 364,399.—With the exception of 2 companies organized to operate against the Indians, there are no military organizations in this State.

**Delaware.**—Population, 125,015.—No provision to relieve the members of the uniformed militia from the expenses incidental to their organization.

**Virginia.**—Population, 1,225,163.—No organized militia.

We shall refer to this subject more fully at another time.

**GENERAL SHALER'S MILITARY FIRE DEPARTMENT.**—The review of the New York Fire Brigade before the Grand Duke Alexis and suite at Tompkins Square on Tuesday afternoon illustrated to the fullest extent the effect of perfect system and a thorough enforcement of discipline in the De-

partment as administered by its efficient head, Major-General Alexander Shaler. The brigade, numbering some twelve steamers, with tenders, and three trucks, was arranged in two opposite lines on the east and west sides of the square, a rope extending on either side preventing the vast crowd assembled from interfering with the movements of the firemen. The south side was reserved for carriages and invited guests, who were present in large numbers. On this side a small platform was erected for the reviewing party, who made their appearance shortly after one o'clock. Graffula's Seventh regiment band was likewise stationed in the pagoda-like music-stand to the right of this stand, and as the Duke and party approached struck up the inevitable and dirge-like Russian anthem, which by this time must have become quite familiar to his Imperial Highness. The Duke, suite, Citizen Committee, and the Fire Commissioners, then reviewed the brigade in line, as previously arranged, the music playing the while, as at a military review. The brigade then passed in review before the Duke, in quick time, the engines and tenders abreast, and the men in single rank in front. The appearance of the apparatus and men was exceedingly fine, and reflected the highest credit on the Department and all concerned. The passage in "double" and "alarm" time, the men in position on the machines in the latter, was handsomely executed, and very exciting to a spectator, and the whole exhibition a gratifying success. The party were treated to an active alarm soon after arriving at the Clarendon Hotel; and this portion of the Department gave a fine exhibition of the excellent workings of the New York Fire Department under its present efficient management. While paying a handsome tribute to the Department and its managers, we cannot close these remarks without reflecting to a degree on the stupidity of the instructions given to the police in charge of the entrances, who, following the alleged orders of superiors, refused admittance to large numbers of holders of invitations, who were kept dancing from one gate to another for admission, the invitations apparently being of no effect in the eyes of these trusty city guardians. These gentlemen were, however, finally admitted through the courtesy of Major Jussen, of General Shaler's staff. We trust none of the Commissioners or those having charge of this affair will ever again issue invitations which have no real significance.

**VARIOUS ITEMS.**—Military news, this week, is exceedingly dull as a natural consequence after the Grand Duke's reception last week..... Ordnance Sergeant John Simpson, Jr., of the Seventy-first, was presented by a number his friends of the Ninth, on Wednesday evening, with an elegant sword. The pleasant event took place at the popular resort, Knickerbocker Cottage, and under management of Messrs. Schoonmaker, Jessup and Dunlap. "Jolly John" and his friends were made happy for several hours..... Company K, Eighty-fourth Infantry, holds its eighth annual invitation ball, at the regimental armory, on Monday next..... The veteran company of the Fifth, Company F, held its thirty-sixth annual ball, at Teutonic Hall, on Tuesday evening. The pleasant reunion was characteristically happy, under the excellent management of Captain Bruer and members, and the affair was only marred by the absence of the Grand Duke, whose attendance, we learn, had been expected. But unfortunately for the members, the Brooklyn naval ball interfered..... The Twenty-third has a new drum-major named Beavens, vice Strube, resigned or deposed. Drum-Major Strube, it will be recollected, has heretofore managed two corps, the Twenty-third, of Brooklyn, and the Twenty-second, of New York. The drum corps of the latter likewise performs duty with the former command; therefore when both commands parade on the same occasion, as last week, one has to substitute a drum corps and drum-major. These occasions are, however, of rare occurrence, we must confess; but in this instance relieved the Twenty-third of an excellent drum-major and drum corps, and compelled it to organize a new corps and obtain a new manager..... The drummers of the Sixth and friends dance at Tammany Hall on Tuesday next, and those of the Twelfth on the evening following at the regimental armory..... Company B, First Infantry, Captain Ransign, held a pleasant ball at the regimental armory on Wednesday evening last, which was largely attended by the "Zoo-Zoos" and their lady friends..... Company K, Seventy-first, Captain Cox, hold one of its famous select receptions on Wednesday next at the regimental armory..... Major Gilon, the capable First brigade inspector, "musters" the annual reception of the Concord Lodge No. 50 on the 12th inst..... Troop C, Second division, Captain McCarty, performed handsomely the escort duty to the Grand Duke and suite on the occasion of the naval ball on Tuesday evening. Who says the cavalry is neglected?..... An election for lieutenant-colonel of the Twenty-eighth Infantry (a position been vacant now some two years) will take place December 6..... Major Fred. J. Karcher, of the Thirty-second regiment, has signified his intention to resign his position..... Company K, Twelfth, Captain Dowley, held its annual reception at Irving Hall December 13. From what we can learn, great efforts have been made and are still in progress to make this one of the finest company balls of the season.

**THE ENGLISH VOLUNTEERS.**—A correspondent of the *Missouri Republican* gives the following information in regard to the various organizations into which the British Volunteers are divided:

The London Irish was formed in the latter part of '59, in fact, at the very commencement of the movement. It now numbers nine companies and is one of the crack corps of the metropolis. Much of the military bearing of the corps is due to the fact that there are lots of pensioned soldiers among the rank and file. Men who perhaps have served their time in the army, are receiving a small allowance from the government in addition to what they may earn, and whose many years of service make it almost a necessity that they should do a little soldiering even in private life. Pass



down the Strand any Saturday afternoon about 5 o'clock, or watch any of the penny steamers at Waterloo bridge about the same hours, and you'll see scores of Erin's sons wending their way to Somerset House for drill. The quadrangle of this building has been covered with asphalt by the Government, and is eminently suited for a parade ground. The corps muster almost every Saturday evening, and either go through two hours' drill under the adjutant, or march out to Hyde Park for field exercise.

Another corps which enjoyed for a time unequalled popularity, is the "Victorias." Or as they were called in the last century, the "Duke of Cumberland's Sharpshooters." It is really a revival regiment, for it originated in 1794, and eked out a nominal existence until the present movement began in '59. Long after all the other corps had been disbanded its members continued to meet for rifle practice in the outskirts of London, at a place called Wormholt Scrubs. In 1814, they numbered 84, but at the present time there are seven companies of 100 men. It is considered an aristocratic body and rather over the average—professional men and individuals who live on their means constitute the majority of its members. The subscription is £2 or about \$10 for the first year, and £1 for entrance fee. The uniform costs about £12, which would include forage cap, not always purchased.

There remains yet another body of riflemen that I must call your attention to, and that is the "Working Men's Corps," or as they are called, the Third London. Its members are just at the other end of the social scale than those described above—men who cannot afford to pay much for their uniform but who are willing to devote some of their spare hours to the service of their country. Judging from the number who wore the effective badge on the right cuff, these artisans are pretty regular at drill. Many that I saw were tall, stalwart fellows, with long beards, and hair closely cropped as per regulation. They can by no means be considered a fine body of men, for there are plenty of undersized ones among them, but they are well trained and thoroughly capable of going through some heavy field work. The entrance fee is very small for this corps, being only 2s. 6d., or a little more than half a dollar, and the uniforms are comparatively cheap, and are frequently paid for by monthly installments. I cannot quote the exact cost of a uniform complete, but should judge it at about from fifteen to twenty dollars. The officers are mostly men in business or well-to-do tradesmen of the city, who can afford and do subscribe a round sum to the general fund.

On reference to the army list I find there are only six counties in England that can support cavalry regiments, and the total number of such amounts to about 2,000 in all. The great difficulty, of course, is that the Government does not provide the horses, consequently it entails a good deal of outlay on the part of the volunteer. In and around London alone there are at least ten large regiments of artillery, the principal being the "City of London Artillery," whose headquarters are close to London bridge. This corps musters about 600 men, composed chiefly of young fellows employed in the large business firms in the city, shopmen, clerks, etc. Being in close proximity to the Tower, one of the ancient fortresses of the city, they have the privilege of using the grounds for gun practice.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. O. K.—General Sherman holds the same rank that General Grant did at the time he resigned from the Army to accept the Presidency—that of General.

J. C., Brooklyn.—There is or was an association termed the "Associated Veterans of the Mexican War," but of its place of meeting we are unable to ascertain.

WHITWORTH ARM.—During the Rebellion nearly every domestic and foreign arm then manufactured was represented among the arms placed in the hands of United States troops. We have no knowledge, however, of any Whitworth small arms being among number. It is not included among the arms mentioned in the report published by the Ordnance Bureau of its purchases during the war.

LAURENCE KIDD.—In answer to an advertisement in the columns of the JOURNAL, a correspondent informs us that the address of Laurence Kidd, late hospital steward U. S. Army some two years ago, was at Vancouver, Washington Territory.

#### FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL ITEMS.

THE number of Germans who have lately settled in Metz is estimated at from four to five thousand, and at least as many of the old inhabitants have lately emigrated.

THE Italian government is reported to have under consideration a project for the fortification of the passes of the Alps. M. Ferrero, a superior officer of engineers, has prepared a detailed plan of such work, having first inspected the most important fortresses in France, Russia, and Germany. The probable cost is estimated at only about 7,000,000 francs.

THE German Correspondent, referring to the formation of a Chicago Relief Committee in Berlin, says: "While we do not at a moment question the readiness and ability of Americans to do everything for their unfortunate countrymen which under the circumstances humanity and kindness can suggest, it is gratifying to us to find an opportunity of furnishing an inadequate proof of the sympathy for the American people which animates the German nation, its press, and its rulers."

A DESPATCH from Berlin, November 25, 1871, says: Orders have been despatched to the naval authorities at Kiel directing them to fit out three Prussian men-of-war for Brazil. It is understood that the purpose of the expedition is to demand satisfaction for the maltreatment of a German naval officer and two cadets of the service during a fight which occurred some short time since in the streets of Rio Janeiro. The Federal Council, or first branch of the Parliament, has approved the bill reported by the Budget Commission, fixing the strength of the army for three years at 401,659 men, at a cost of \$90,373,275.

A FARMER lately died in East-Prussia, who is said to have attained his hundred and thirtieth year. Down to the time of his death he was in the enjoyment of the best health. He was six feet, one inch in height, and served as body-guard under Frederick the Great. His son, who lives on his father's property, is 109 years old. He takes long walks every day, can read without spectacles, and is an excellent companion. The nephew of the old man is employed on the East-Prussian railway, and

though he is seventy-two years of age, he is able punctually to perform his duties, which include the laborious night-service. He has twenty-one children, sixteen boys and five girls.

A WORK in the French language, entitled, *Tableau historique de la guerre franco-allemande* (1 vol. 8vo., 600 pp.), has been published by Stille & Van Muyden in Berlin. The work consists of: 1. The German official telegrams from the seat of war, in chronological order. 2. A diary of the war, military and political, translated from the Prussian *Staatsanzeiger*. 3. Reports of the principal engagements as they appeared in the *Staatsanzeiger* or the Prussian military journals. 4. The notes and diplomatic circulars issued by the German Chancellor from the declaration of war till the conclusion of peace. 5. A series of papers to serve as materials for a history of the war, such as historical documents, contemporaneous testimony and judgments, and extracts from the press of neutral countries.

THE German Correspondent reports that the effect produced by these fraternizing toasts was of the coolest in Italy; while in France they have caused immense excitement. "For," it adds, "if the French have any aspiration that at all equals their thirst of vengeance on Germany, it is their desire to drive the Italians out of Rome, and to replant the tricolor at Civita Vecchia. The wish to chastise the Italians is very general in France, and even French politicians of standing believe it easier to fulfill this wish than the demand for the humiliation of Germany, the satisfaction of which they now begin to see they will have to postpone for some forty or fifty years. On the other hand, Mont Cenis cannot have driven Mont Blanc quite out of the memory of the Italian people."

DURING the festal entry of the 2d Division into Dantzic on the 30th of September, when General Von Treskow had reached the gallery reserved for wounded soldiers, he stopped his horse, addressed them in a few warm words, and consigned to them the garland of laurel with which he had just been presented. His example was immediately followed by all his officers. Amid the thundering hurrahs of the assembled multitude the officers removed their laurel-crowns from their helmets to lay them at the feet of the wounded, who were in an instant surrounded by men and women eagerly pressing forward to present them with flowers and other tokens of their gratitude and admiration, while the magistrates poured out for them the "wine of honor."

A DESCRIPTION of the famous victory of the battle of Sedan was some time ago translated into Sanscrit by a German lieutenant of hussars, who in private life occupied the position of a teacher of that language. The account, having reached India, has been published, with comments, in the *Nur-ul-Absar*, or *Light of the Eyes*, a Sanscrit journal. The editor of that newspaper, in his remarks on the German victories, insinuates that they were the result of the cunning with which the German warriors, being well acquainted with the Eastern tongues, had made use of the magic formulas found in the fourth book of the "Vedas," and represents King William as seated in the centre of the battle-field, with a lotus flower in his hand, and calmly awaiting the results of the fight. The editor, however, seems to sympathize with the French, and recommends the generals of that nation to study the Eastern language, and thereby obtain from the "Puranas" and "Sutras" more potent spells than those employed by the Germans. A Calcutta paper sarcastically remarks that the study of an essay on artillery practice would prove still more efficacious.

In a *Memoire sur la defense de Paris*, M. Viollet-le-Duc ex-lieutenant-colonel of the auxiliary legion of engineers, charges the pillage of the environs of Paris on the French National Guard. He says: "Paris and its environs should have been defended within a radius of twenty kilometres; instead of that, the troops shut themselves up in the city and the *banlieue*, and the inhabitants of the latter were ordered to Paris with their provisions. Then began that tolerated pillage (*ce pillage tolere*) which has so powerfully contributed to demoralize our army. Then took place the useless, odious, savage devastation that lasted till the end of the siege; a blot in the picture of a grand tragedy full of examples of heroism, pity, and resignation. The bitterest enemy could not have done worse (*l'ennemi le plus acharne n'aurait pu faire pis*). The marching battalions of the National Guard and the *frances-tireurs* smashed everything—doors, furniture, and windows, ransacked the gardens in the hope of finding concealed provisions and emptied the cellars. How many of these houses have I not seen, once the delight of their owners, blackened by fire, the roof broken in, and disgusting with filth. What are our enemies who inhabit these villages to think of our moral condition? (*de nos mœurs*.)"

In connection with the work of uniting Germany a reform is to be made in the wretched German currency which has so puzzled travellers. Prince Bismarck and the Prussian Minister of the Finances have arrived at a mutual understanding concerning a project to be submitted to the approbation of the Bundesrath and the Reichstag, which is almost certain to pass. By it the gold standard, the now universally current 10 groschen piece, or third of a thaler, equal to the English shilling, will become the silver unit under the denomination of a mark. The decimal system will be introduced. One groschen, five-groschen, and ten-groschen pieces would remain as formerly, the single groschen being merely divided into 10 pennings instead of 12. It is further intended that gold-pieces should be issued worth 15 and 50 marks respectively, the fifteen mark gold coin being equivalent to 5 thalers of the present money, and consequently of slightly inferior value to the Friedrich d'or. A mark representing the worth of an English shilling, a quarter of an American dollar, five Spanish reals, half an Austrian florin, and of 1 franc 25 centimes in French, Italian, Belgian, and Swiss money, it follows that 20-mark gold-pieces would be equivalent to the English sovereign, to five American dollars, ten Austrian florins, and twenty-

five French, Italian, Swiss, or Belgian francs. The only money which will have to be entirely done away with is the South German gulden with its sixty kreutzers.

THE remarkable progress which has been made in the improvement of military affairs in Turkey since the Crimean war, is shown, as the *Levant Herald* points out, by the Turkish military arsenals. Fifteen years ago the gap was wide which separated Turkey from the great European powers in all that related to the equipment and organization of her troops, and her general military condition. At that time most of her fortifications were little better than tumble-down and neglected inclosures, incapable of offering any serious resistance to a vigorous enemy. They were almost destitute of gun-carriages, and supplied with little or nothing but old guns of all kinds and sizes, some of them dating back as far as the middle ages. The cannon of the fortifications and the firearms of the troops seemed as though they had been gathered at haphazard from some old museum. Now, however, an excellent provision of artillery and rifles of the most approved modern systems entitles the Turkish army to take its place beside all other well-organized European forces. The Turkish troops of the line are now nearly all armed with serviceable breech-loaders, and the arsenals of Constantinople are in a position to equip in a short time a million of men ready for the field. Tophaneh and its dependencies possess every requisite in the shape of valuable modern machinery to turn out any required amount of bronze and steel artillery of all calibres, breech-loading rifles, and other necessary arms. The Ottoman army was the first, after that of Prussia, to adopt the breech-loading 6-pounder. These results are mainly due to the practical knowledge and indefatigable zeal and ability of Halil Pasha, who has, moreover, formed a regular school of young Turkish officers and workmen at Tophaneh, who are thoroughly trained in all that relates to armaments.

THE Newcastle, England, *Daily Journal* of October 24, says: "In a recent impression we were enabled to give an elaborate description of the Gatling gun, perhaps the most formidable engine of destruction ever invented. Yesterday, the first of a number for which Sir W. Armstrong & Co., of Elswick Works, have Government orders, was tried on Whitley Sands, in the presence of Colonel Ray, C. B., president of the military committee; Captain Noble, C. B., also on the part of Government; and Captain Zerbe, representing the Gatling Gun Company. The gun taken down for trial is of .45 calibre, and is a beautiful piece of workmanship—its bright barrels, cylinder, and brass mountings being little indicative of its destructive powers. It was so light, too, including its trail, that a horse pulled it with ease from one point to another on the wet sands; and even when at the last range, where the sands were soaked, the wheels of the carriage, after several rounds of firing, had sunk only three or four inches. The target used was twelve feet long by six feet high, with a bull's eye in the centre; and the distances were 150, 300, 600, 1,000, and 1,400 yards. At the shorter range the gun was tried for the purpose of ascertaining its working, and each barrel was fired singly. The impact was something astounding to those who had never seen the Gatling at work. The shots were planted on the target in a very small radius, and in some instances the bullets from the same barrels went right through the holes formed by previous shots. At 600 yards similar experiments were repeated with the same result, the radius of the marks being only slightly larger, on account of the increased range and the high wind which blew landward. At 1,000 yards the gun was tested for rapidity of firing—that is letting off all the ten barrels successively. Here it was that the terribly murderous power of the arm was shown. The cartridges as we have before explained, can be dropped continuously and uninterruptedly into the barrels as they revolve, so that thousands of balls can be poured not only in any given point, but also, by means of an ingenious lateral movement, over a wide area. If, therefore, a column of troops had been marching at the foot of the cliffs which formed the background of the target, it would have been impossible to doubt that they would have been annihilated. Continuous firing, however, was not resorted to, but only volley firing, or the discharging of the ten barrels with the utmost rapidity. The target was shot through and through at each discharge, as the rain of bullets showered upon it. Similar results were obtained at the great distance of 1,400 yards, though, from the increased distance, and the absence of the good light which prevailed in the early part of the day, it was almost impossible to see the big board, and still less possible to see the signal flag, except through a glass. Several rounds were fired, nevertheless, with the most satisfactory results. It is when the gun is undergoing rapid firing that a beautiful arrangement of the locks becomes conspicuous. If a cartridge fails to explode it is just dropped out as the barrels revolve, the same as if it had exploded; and if one or more of the locks become disarranged, they can be taken out and replaced by others in an incredibly short time; those that remain effective still going on with the firing. Altogether, the piece is a marvel of simplicity, lightness, compactness, and destructiveness. The gun experimented with yesterday is only a sample, and it will now be turned over to the Government authorities for further experiments. We may add that Mr. Stewart and Mr. Ditchburn, from the Elswick Works, had charge of the mechanical working of the piece, and that they performed their part of the programme with the skill and coolness of veteran gunners."

#### MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.]

SMITH—GRISWOLD.—At the residence of W. D. Griswold, Terre Haute, Indiana, on the evening of November 15, 1871, Master HUNTINGTON SMITH, U. S. N., to Miss LAURA GRISWOLD, of Terre Haute. Rev. J. Lancaster Spalding, of Louisville, Ky., officiating.

POLLOCK—BLACK.—Tuesday, October 24, at Portland, Oregon, by the Rev. T. L. Eliot, First Lieutenant O. W. POLLOCK, Adjutant Twenty-third Infantry, to SALLIE BLACK. (No cards.)